HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,056—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
26th Dec. 1904.	MONGOLIA	9500	.....	.....
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6899
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10000	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10200	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6510
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6899
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1901.
DUMBEA	5,907	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	24th Dec. 1903
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER			27th Feb. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Passoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 28th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

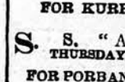
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 26th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY:—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	480	300	450
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	490	550
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	610
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons	Commanders.	Sail about 1903.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	24th Dec. 1904.
C.	HADDON HALL	6600	A. Buck	4th Jan.
C.	RYDAL HALL	6200	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	6200	F. McKay	12th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	6000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	10th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J. Campbell	30th Apl.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1903.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,039	24th Dec. 1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	20th Jan.
PERSIA	J. Mitchell	3,695	3rd Feb.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,500	29th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,363	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,039	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	19th Apr.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

XMAS BOXES

AS FOLLOWS:—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil; 1 lb. Fondants; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1; Superior Box of Crackers; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.—Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc. as in Box No. 2; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)	per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... "	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs each...	"	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... "	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English	"	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality	"	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs each	"	0	14
AMERICAN	in cut... "	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER	do. ... "	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only	"	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.	"	0	12
IMPERIAL	per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT	per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

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1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellance* the food for puppies.
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
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FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

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CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES:

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	... ...	Rs.	16 8	per 100
" " "	II	... ...	"	13 2	" "
" " "	III	... ...	"	11 10	" "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	... ...	"	17 10	" "
" "	II	... ...	"	13 2	" "
" "	III	... ...	"	10 11	" "
BOUQUETS	I	... ...	"	17 7	" "
"	II	... ...	"	13 8	" "
"	III	... ...	"	11 14	" "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	.. ..	"	16 8	" "
" "	II	... ...	"	13 2	" "
" "	III	... ...	"	11 10	" "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
"	Especiales...	" 17/-	" "	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ...	" 19/12	" "	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos ...	" 13/8-	" "	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, and CHESTNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, Naples Figs, Italian Lemons and Oranges, and fresh Grapes.
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thorough Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

XMAS EVE.

THE

ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUBADOURS

Will appear in an Entirely New

XMAS PROGRAMME.

First appearance in India of the famous and beautiful operatic Artiste

MISS STELLA MORASINE

AND

The Dashing Soubrette Vocalist and Dancer

MISS VIOLET CHARD,

NEW SONGS!

NEW DANCES!!

NEW SKETCHES!!!

TO-MORROW

CHRISTMAS DAY.

SPECIAL NAVAL AND MILITARY NIGHT,

Commencing at 8 O'clock sharp.

Under the Patronage of

H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL

ATKINSON WILLES,

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

A few Reserved Seats at Rs. 3.

Business Manager..... Mr. CECIL GRAY.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE DEPOTS of this Society both in BOMBAY and CALCUTTA will be CLOSED on CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS DAY.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th inst., on THURSDAY, the 31st idem, and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, those days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE BYCULLA SECTION, MUNICIPAL WARD E.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME. The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 3040 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

On or towards the north a proposed foot passage to be constructed on the Agripada Estate of the said Trustees, the same being delineated on the map hereinafter referred to; on or towards the East the Ripon Road; on or towards the South Cross Road No. 3; and on or towards the West another proposed passage to be constructed on the said Estate the same being also delineated on the said map.

The Office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours, No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of the said Scheme. Dated this Fourth Day of December, 1903.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 149 OF 1902.

BAI HARAKH, wife of DEVKARAN TRICUMJI of Bombay, and KERSONDAS RUNCHORDAS, of Cutch Mandvi Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay at Holi Chakla by means of his Moonim PURSHOTAM SUNDERDAS..... Plaintiffs,

vs.

PRAGJI JETHA, TULSIDAS JETHA and COMTIBAI, widow of JETHA PURSHOTAM, deceased, all of Bombay, heirs and legal representatives of JETHA PURSHOTAM, residing at Modikhana within the Fort..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the Thirty-first July, One thousand nine hundred and three Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of JETHA PURSHOTAM, who died at Bombay, on or about the Eleventh February, One thousand nine hundred and two, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in English in my office within one Calendar month from the date hereof and the said claims are to specify the name and addresses of the claimants the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 14th day of December, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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February,	1904	....3,000 Tons		...
March	,,	3,000	,,	...
April	,,	3,000	,,	April 4,000
May	,,	1,000	,,	May 4,000
June	,,	4,000	,,	...
July	,,	4,000	,,	...
August	,,	3,000	,,	...
September to December	,,	9,000	,,	September 2,000 / October 2,000
		Total (a) 30,000		(b) 12,000

Tenderers should quote the price per ton for (a) 30,000 Tons delivered into Wagons for despatch by Rail and for (b) 12,000 tons overside in Bombay Harbour.

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the estimated monthly requirements as given above.

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W. HARVEY,
Acting Agent.

Agent's Office, Bombay, 23rd December, 1903.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th December, 1903.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	33 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 12	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38	
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42	
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45	

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PERMANENT AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulton City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 63,90,900.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance

4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PERMANENT AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
James' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-3-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.
TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—
(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of th Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, If the claim arises in the
1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th yr. | 25th yr. | 30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.
10,143 | 10,718 | 11,437 | 12,155 | 12,875 | 13,593 | 14,312
(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years,
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.,	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.,	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co,	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburg.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS,	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR,	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	...	„ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£88 7-16	= + 1-4
3 do. Rents	£97 1-2	= unchanged
3½ do, Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= — 1
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£95 7-16	= — 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 11-16	= + 7-16
2 months hence	25 7-16	= + 1-2
Spot in New York	55 3-8	= + 7-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin „	20 41 2-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	484 1-2	= — 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills....	3 3-4	pr ct = do
6 „ „ „ ...	3 5-8	pr ct = — 1-8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	pr ct = unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	pr ct = do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-2	pr ct = do
7 day market loans	3 1-2	pr ct = do

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet. Manchester firmer. Total Sales, 3,000. Spot 7·06 — S. Egyptian S 5-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 52,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.Mar.	Mar.-April
6·87	6·81	6·82	6·80
unchgd	+1	+1	unchgd

April-May.	May-June.	June-July
6·79	6·78	6·76
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
6·73	6·68
unchgd	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port.....	68,000
Do. last year.....	67,000
Exports to Great Britain	38,000
Do. do Continent	12,000
Mid-Uplands	13·20 + ·20
Futures, month of Dec.....	13·13 + ·34
Do. do. March	13·45 + ·55

In New Orleans—

Spot.....	13 + 1-8
Futures, month of March	13·68 + ·20
Do. do, June	13·91 + ·20
Tone at close	firmer and dearer

METALS—
Copper Braziers £68-0-0 unchange.
Yellow Metal 6 1-3d, unchanged.
Tin Plates 11s. unchanged.
star Iron Belgian £4-17-6 unchanged.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-7-5 = — 2s. 6d.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat, D-J, Buyers, 35s. 3d = — 3d.
Brown. D-J. Sellers 33s. 3d. = — 3d. quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Business done 31s. 9d. = + 3d. Firmer.
Coffee in New York 7 = unchanged.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Greenwich, Imperator.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 22nd December, 1903:—

Cotton	12,690 bales.
Wheat	24,432 cwts.
Linseed	3,427 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds.....	2,960 „
Gingellyseed.....	40,769 „
Poppyseed.....	1,330 „
Groundnuts	941 „
Castorseed	4,500 „
Rice	24,556 „
Myrabollams	11,591 „
Cottonseed	2,51 „

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 23.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T, ...			1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D.	A.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do 6	do	do	1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3	do	do	171 1-4 at 1-2
Marks 3	do	do	139 1-4
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight	125
Shanghai 30	do	do	175
Japan 30	do	do	149 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash.....	97·0
1st Settlement	97·1

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 17th Dec.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th Dec.	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 22nd Dec	5	do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	1	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady,			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 10	0	5 11
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5 15	6	6 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready..	5 15	6	6 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	4	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish ...	33	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	33	0	0 33 8
25 per cent. „ ...	32	0	0 32 8
50 per cent. „ ...	31	0	0 31 8
Black Kutnee „ ...	27	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet,

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	29-8
Club No. 1	„	29
Hard Red	„	22 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.....	„ strong.
Estimated sales	„ 4 000 bales
Imports	22,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
17'07	7·03	7·02	6'99
+20	+19	+20	+19

Apl-May	May-June	June.-July,
6'83	6'7	6.96
+19	+19	+20

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·93	6·78
+20	+20

COTTON.—In spite of the smart rise in prices in the American markets the local market opened at an advance, of only Rs. 3 and even at this advance only a small business was done. After receipts of the Liverpool opening telegram, Sutta prices dropped Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 and good Broach was quoted at Rs. 260.

For ready Cotton there was a fair demand, rate being slightly higher.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited.—

	Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	235	225	...	25 Dec.
„ „ „ ...	230	219	...	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	236	226	...	25 Dec.
„ „ „ ...	234	224	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	236	226	...	25 Dec
„ „ „ ...	234	224	...	25 Jan.
Belati (M.-G.) descriptions...	260	254	...	25 Dec.
„ „ „ ...	257	249	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	244	238	25 Dec.
„ „ ...	...	238	...	25 Jan.
Jalgaum „ do,„ ...	...	246	240	25 Dec.
„ „ ...	...	240	...	25 Jan
Khamgaum do. ... fair		265	259	... 25 Dec.
„ „ staple				
Karanja do. ... fair		261	253	... 25 Jan.
Khandwa „ ... staple		260	254	... 25 Dec.
„ „ ...	...	255	247	... 25 Jan.
DamangaumPoolgaum (M.G)		267	261	... 25 Dec.
„ „	...	263	255	... 25 Jan.
Nagpur (M.-G.)"	...	267	261	... 25 Dec,
„ „	...	263	255	... 25 Jan.
Oomras good staple (M.G.)		271	265	... 25 Dec.
„ „ „ ...		268	260	... 25 Jan.
Broach do.		282	...	263 25 March
„ do.		279	...	... 25 April.
Bhownugger Do. ...		261	251	... 25 May.
Do. (H.-G) ...		259	249	... „
Mathia (M.-G.)		245	235	... 25 March
S.O. Dharwar		...	257	25 May.
Westerns		...	245	„

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	4	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	3	2	26
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	2	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown....	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	11	9	86
Total plague deaths to date..	263,875	215,287	
Same date last year.....	23	18	105

DOMESTIC U[illegible]

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 5 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KANGA—At his residence at Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Lower Government Gate, of failure of heart, Byramji Bhikaji Kanga, Share and Stock Broker. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing relatives and friends. Funeral to-day, at 5 a. m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DUNCAN—HERON—December 7, at the Havelock Chapel Agra, by the Rev Daniel Jones, Edmund Albert Duncan Civil Engineer, to Daisy Marion, third daughter of George Heron, Esq. Foreign Office, Government of India.

GURLAND—NUGENT—December 8, at St Stephens, Kidderpore, by the Rev W K Firminger, M A Henry Gurland A S N Co. Ld, to Marianne Nugent, only daughter of George Nugent, J P, late of Greenville County Cavan, Ireland.

DEATH.

RAYNEAU—December 11, at Calcutta, of Menangitis, Joseph Henri, the beloved infant son of Mr and Mrs J H Rayneau, aged 10 months and 17 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 29m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water, 2-23m., 2-23a. Low water, 8-38m, 8-4a.
Banks closed: Christmas Holidays.
Novelty Theatre, Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Variety Company, 9-30 p.m.
Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p. m.

CHRISTMAS BAZAAR.—A Bazaar in aid of the poor of the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Mazagon, will be opened under the patronage of the Bishop of Damaun, and H. E. Viscount of Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal, in front of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, to-night at nine o'clock and will last till Christmas night. The stalls will be under the management of ladies.

CIRCUS.—There was a large attendance of spectators at Professor More's Circus in the mammoth pavilion in the Maidan opposite the Elphinstone High School. The athletic feats and the acrobatic performances by the members of the company young and old, very were attractive, and the excellent performances by the animals such as elephant, tiger, monkey and horses considerably amused the spectators. There will be a special matinee this afternoon.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A MAHOMEDAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Mahomed Abba, a Mahomedan, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of several sums of money amounting to Rs. 10,0.0 belonging to his master Abboo Saheb Mahomed, a fish merchant. Mr. D. B. Binning barrister-at-law, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. DeSouza, pleader defended the accused. The facts of the case have been reported. The Magistrate on the evidence held that this was more a civil than a criminal case and discharged the accused.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Yessoo Gunnoo, a Hindu, aged forty-five years climbed on a cocoanut tree off More Road, Mahim on Tuesday afternoon; and while he was at the top of the tree cutting off some of the branches, one of the branches he held on to, broke off and he fell to the ground from a height of about forty-five feet. He sustained a fracture of his spine. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.—Chunilal Tribhovandas, a Hindu boy, aged twelve years residing on the first floor of his parents' house in Shamsett Street, while looking out of a window, on Tuesday evening accidentally lost his balance and fell into the street, from a height of fifteen feet, sustaining severe injuries to the head. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.—Sulleman Ismail, a Mahomedan boy, aged nine years was on Tuesday crossing Bhendy Bazaar Road, when he was knocked down and run over by a carriage. The boy received a fracture to his left leg. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The carriage was driven away before it could be stopped, but no blame is attached to the driver.

CHRISTMAS TREAT.—The children of the members of the Bombay City Police Club, of which Superintendent Sanderson is the President and Inspector Jebb, the Secretary, were given their annual Christmas treat in the compound of the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon. A large shamiana was erected in which light refreshment was served to the juvenile guests. A large Christmas tree teeming with handsome toys and other articles suitable for presents was reared up in the compound. Merry-go-rounds and a gramaphone were provided for the amusement of the children. A programme of flat races was arranged and prizes were given to the winners. Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. R. P. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, were present at the treat later in the evening. The children arrived in the afternoon accompanied by their parents and friends and having been refreshed with the good things provided, at which the several members of the force kindly assisted, they were treated to games, rides in merry-go-rounds and afterwards each one was presented with handsome toys from the Christmas tree.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN AT UTAN.—On the occasion of the pastoral visit on Saturday Mr. Augustine De Mello read an address on behalf of his fellow-parishioners to his Grace the Archbishop of Cranganore and Bishop of Damaun, in the address the parishioners stated:—We most assuredly look to your Grace for the inauguration of reforms and improvements in your Diocese. We fully trust that at no distant date schools and orphanages will spring up. The backwardness of your flock in education and other matters is widely known and has occasioned some comment. We confidently hope, however, that measures will be taken to wipe away the reproach. As regards this parish we respectfully press on your Graces immediate attention the establishment of a school for religious and secular education. Another point to which we would invite your Grace's consideration is the urgent need of appointing an assistant priest, since it is beyond the powers of one priest to minister a fold of over 3,000 souls. We would also beg leave to express the hope that your Grace will be pleased to consider the question of improving the church and the administrative affairs of our parish. We would in this connection venture to suggest that the accounts of the Fabrica be managed on the lines on which Civil Affairs are managed, proper checks and safe-guards being placed over funds, accounts faithfully audited and checked, and the proceedings of the administrative boards carefully supervised. His Grace replied to the address in Portuguese and one of the Rev. Fathers translated his remarks, to the people in Marathi.

DISORDER IN THE SUTTA GULLEY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Powar charged Shivchand Manchand and ten other Hindus with disorderly behaviour in a public place. Mr. Stanford, Superintendent of Police C Division appeared to prosecute while Mr. Smetham of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, solicitors, with Messrs. Kapadia and Kelkar, pleaders, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused were speculators and were creating a disturbance in the place called Sutta Gulley, near Shaik Memon Street. On the 14th instant a party of policemen under Inspector Power went to the place and arrested the accused while they were shouting out in the locality. The accused pleaded not guilty. It was contended on behalf of the defence that the place called Sutta Gulley was not a street or a public place or place of public resort within the meaning of Section 122 of the Police Act. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the disorderly conduct of the accused in the place known as Sutta Gulley was proved by the police evidence. All the accused were in this Gulley shouting and gesticulating in an uproarious manner. The question which had been argued and upon which a great deal of evidence had been called was as to whether this place was a street within the meaning of Section 3 (6) of the Police Act. It seemed to him however that it was not necessary for him to decide that question, and he intentionally abstained from doing so. Section 122 renders disorderly conduct in a street or public place or place of business most punishable and it differed from Sections 118 119 and 121, in that the act rendered punishable might be committed in order to come within the section not only in a street or public place, but also in a place of public resort. Section 120 was like Section 122 in this respect, although to a greater extent, as it rendered the acts penal if committed within sight of a place of public resort. Mr. Smetham argued that a place of public resort must be a place to which the public had a right to resort, but his Worship could see nothing in the section or in any other section which would lead him to agree with that contention. A place of public resort was a place where the public did resort independently of their right to do so or not. The evidence was perfectly clear that the public did resort in large number to the Sutta Gulley, and that the accused were disorderly there. He convicted all the accused and fined them Rs. 2 each.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. Dr. A.G. Viegas presiding. There were present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N.N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Commissioner forwarded for the consideration of the Committee and the Corporation a copy of letter from the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, applying for an annual grant-in-aid for the school. The Commissioner recommended that grant of Rs. 2,500 per annum be made to the Institution. Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, the Honorary Secretary of the Institution in the course of his letter states:—"Though there is an Endowment Fund from the income of which the school is maintained, I may mention, for your information, that the same does not suffice for this purpose, and the Committee has to rely upon further donations from the benevolent public.

Under the circumstances the Committee earnestly hopes that the Standing Committee will be good enough to recommend to the Corporation an annual grant which may aid materially to the income of the school so that it may carry out the original aim and object with efficiency. I need not say the establishment of such a school in our midst has supplied a long-standing want, and that it is already fulfilling very fairly the aims and objects referred to."

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas moved that the subject be forwarded to the Corporation for consideration. He said in such matters it was not advisable for the Committee to commit themselves to the responsibility of recommending a grant.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved as an amendment that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant asked for. He said similar institutions were supported by the Corporation and as the Commissioner had recommended a small grant in the present case, he failed to see why the Committee should refuse the responsibility of agreeing to his proposal.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe inquired whether the grant was intended purely for the education of the children and whether the school was open to all communities. He pointed out that the Corporation had refused a grant for the Adams-Wylie Hospital.

Dr. N. N. Katrak said he believed the school was purely established for the education of the blind and as the Corporation had made similar grants to other institutions, he did not see why the Committee should fight shy of the responsibility of making a grant for the institution in question.

On a division the amendment was carried.

BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

The Committee recorded the report from Dr. C. A. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, on the Bombay water-supply for the month of November last. Dr. Cayley in his report stated:—"There was a marked improvement in the condition of the unfiltered Tulsi water as compared with the previous month. The water as delivered at Malabar Hill had only a slight yellow colour and contained less iron than in the preceding month. The filtered water, however, had a yellow colour similar to the unfiltered water and contained the same amount of iron as the unfiltered water. The free ammonia in this water was also very high. The filter had been working for 45 days and probably required cleaning. There was an improvement in the Vehar water as compared with the previous month and the Tansa water continued to be of good quality."

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A TRAVELLER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Alfred William Torkington, lately a representative of Messrs. George Angus and Company, of London, travelling in the East, was charged with extortion, perjury, cheating and making a false complaint at the instance of Hormasji Maneckjee Mesha, a mill store supplier and dealer in rubber goods in Forbes Street, Fort. Mr. Billimoria, of Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Colah, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustomji P. Baracha, of Messrs. Jamsedji and Rustomji, solicitors, appeared for the defence.

Nusserwanji Sheriarji Karanjia examined by Mr. Talyarkhan said he knew Mr. Jijibhoy Todiwala for a long time. He remembered having gone to the complainant's shop in order to buy some rubber in January last at the request of Mr. Jijibhoy Todiwala, Mr. Jijibhoy told him (witness) that an agent of Angus and Co. had come to Bombay and was anxious to know if complainant sold inferior goods as Angus goods. Witness at first expressed his unwillingness to do so. Mr. Todiwala asked him to purchase some goods from the complainant and to ascertain whether the complainant did sell inferior goods in Angus' name. Witness knew the complainant before this occasion. When he went to the complainant's shop in January last the latter told him he had Angus' goods as well as goods of a superior quality to Angus'. The complainant showed him two or three samples and pointing to the one bearing the mark British Admiralty Quality said that was Angus' goods. Witness bought about 100 lbs. of goods and received a bill from the complainant for them. He gave the bill to Mr. Jijibhoy Todiwala. He made a statement to Mr. Dinshaw, solicitor, of what took place at the complainant's shop. As the rubber was described in the bill as B. A. Q., witness told complainant if he gave him Angus' goods he must say so in the bill. The complainant thereupon made an endorsement George Angus and Co's British Admiralty Quality.

Cross-examined by Mr. Billimoria the witness said it was not true that he refused to give evidence at first when Mr Todiwala requested him to do so. It was not true that Mr. Todiwala offered witness Rs. 100 to make the purchase of rubber from complainant.

Questioned by the Court, witness said Mr. Todiwalla did not tell him to get the name of Angus and Co., entered in the bill somehow or other. He told him to purchase goods only if they were Angus goods.

Further hearing was adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE JAITHA MULJI.

Mr. Mankar on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule nisi for the withdrawal of the petition. His lordship granted the application.

RE LUKHMIDAS NARANJI.

Mr. Jardine instructed by Mr. J. P. Dastur, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted an extension till the 3rd February next.

RE ABDUL ALI NOORBHOY.

Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Little & Co., for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule.

Mr Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Koila for a Parsee creditor, opposed the application.

His lordship allowed the insolvent to amend the schedule on his paying the costs of the opposition.

RE RAMDAS JAITHA JOSHI.

Mr. Mazumdar applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices to the creditors. The application was granted.

RE VITHALDAS ALIAS CHATTURBHUJ MEGHJI.

Mr. Jehangir Davar, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi calling upon certain creditors to show cause why their names should not be struck off the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE LALJI LOWJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, applied for the dismissal of the petition. His lordship dismissed the petition with costs.

RE LUKHMIDAS PRAGJI.

Mr. Jehangir Davar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE PEER MAHOMED ASSUR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE JUGALDAS DAMODER PATEL.

Mr. Rivett Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, for a creditor, opposed the insolvent's discharge. As the insolvent did not appear, his petition was dismissed with costs.

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ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, 12TH DECEMBER.

THERE was a large gathering at C. Ardeshir's to witness the prize drawing under a special committee. Mr. Ardeshir said he was gratified at seeing so large an attendance, thanked the public for their past support, and hoped for future continuance. He also said the object of giving prizes was to further extend the popularity of English manufactured goods in India which were sold at lower prices than elsewhere. The goods were admitted to be superior, serviceable and moderate. Further reduction will be made in value and the lower prizes will be increased from 4 to 5. He hoped the public would appreciate and patronize the goods. Mr. Ardeshir regretted the postponement of the drawing of the 15th November, which was due to the late arrival of goods. He offered an apology to the audience who cheered his remarks. A good many of the prizes were drawn in Calcutta and the remaining prizes fell all over India. The local prizes were paid promptly and the gathering dispersed after refreshment. The public were given liberty to see their own numbers. The first prize of Rs.1,000 fell to Ticket No. 1439, held by a Bengali Girl, Srimati Toolsi Dassi, 72, Shamnagar Road, Dun Dum. The second prize, a pretty gold watch, fell to No.3182, held by O.C. Dover, 3, Marquis Street, Calcutta. The third, No. 9112, fell to Joharhossein Gangu, Khoka Bazar, Bombay. One of the spectators, an Englishman, won a gold watch. The audience dispersed highly pleased,

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1903.

TRAINING COLLEGES AND TEACHERS.

DEPARTMENTAL officers, whose duty it will be to carry out the resolution of the Government of India regarding the improvement of education for European children in this country, may learn much by reading the reports of the Conference recently held in Manchester. The subject discussed was how to secure a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers for elementary schools. That difficulty is keenly felt in England and will, we imagine, be more keenly felt here, for the way out of it has not yet been discovered. The delegates at Manchester represented the County Councils of Lancashire and Cheshire, the county boroughs of those counties, the Universities of Manchester and Liverpool and the local training colleges, districts with a population of five and a quarter millions and approximately nine hundred thousand children of elementary school age. For these children capable teachers are greatly urgently required. Training Colleges, such as we desire here, are in existence there; but they are too few in number and a large proportion of the teachers desirous of entering are consequently deprived of training. A similar experience may be anticipated in this country for some years to come; for although we may expect the establishment of training colleges a considerable period of time must elapse before they will be able to train the number of teachers anxious to undergo a course. For the first time in the history of the administration of public education in England, local authorities have now power to provide for the training of teachers and they are already alive to what is required of them. Dr. Hopkinson, the vice-chancellor of the Manchester University, in indicating local wants, stated that there was a number of people who would not enter for a full course of three years' training for a degree and there were others to whom the strain of taking a degree was too great. They had also to face the fact that there are still a number of King's scholars unable to find places in the residential colleges, and he contended that it ought to be made clear at the outset that the State would be expected to provide for the upkeep of the colleges to be established. It was not, he thought, fair that the county boroughs should do this most difficult work at their own cost for the benefit of the country. The initial outlay would be substantial and it was important that the colleges should be adequately equipped and staffed.

In establishing training-colleges that point must be constantly kept in sight. It is no use providing second-rate institutions. The Manchester Conference seemed unanimous on that score and that is the reason why instead of establishing little local colleges they are endeavouring to hit upon some mode of joint action. So far as Lancashire is concerned the promoters have the promise of assistance from the two universities which recognise their inability to do all that is required of them within their own walls. They are however willing to recognise certain courses in the training colleges as equivalent to a portion of time spent within their own walls. At the same time the Conference appeared anxious to set to work at once in the establishment of training colleges pure and simple, and Mr. Wyld of the Liverpool University propounded a scheme which with modifications might be made applicable to this country. At the outset he would have the colleges in the nature of hostels, to be made at little expense by the conversion of private dwelling-houses—precisely what might be done in this country. But he would have two kinds of colleges—one in which a three-years' course leading to a degree should be given and the other providing a two-years' course leading to a certificate only. This idea is widely approved but a warning note was sounded by a lady teacher who urged the necessity for colleges devoted to the training of teachers of the lower standards. Her experience told her that the essential thing was a professional school, for it must be remembered that teaching was an art, an extremely difficult art, and what was wanted was that young teachers should be brought into contact with teaching. Another difficulty, so far as male teachers are concerned, is to get teachers to train. They are not paid proportionately to men in other walks of life, certainly not in proportion to the work they have to do. Further the result of the Education Act has been largely to increase the demand for teachers, and at the same time the sources of supply are to some extent cut off by the raising of the age at which pupil teachers could commence their work. The great need is for more teachers. We have the same experience in India, and the tendency to shortage will increase unless the rates of pay be carefully adjusted.

The views of a Government inspector on the subject of training colleges are worthy of consideration. He told the Conference that the teachers of the third class were not qualified to enter training colleges, but only to perpetuate the ignorance of other people in the places where they existed. It is in vain to try and lift other teachers out of rats once they get into them, as they will not go to colleges away from their own homes. Third class teachers in colleges would be a burden, the inspector thought, for if undesirables were put in the same class as desirables both lecturer and other pupils were hindered. What was wanted, he contended, was colleges for teachers of little mind, just as there were special schools in Manchester for children who did not move as rapidly as others. One college for all would not do; it was impossible to yoke the horse and the ass together. As the outcome of the Conference it was decided that as opinions were so widely different on the subject of what a training really should be and as the delegates were not yet sure what was the best kind of training college they should seek further information before passing any definite resolution. Two months hence the Conference is again to assemble and its deliberations then may have more to teach us.

THE TRADE OF ADEN.

THE progress in trade reported by the Port of Aden during the past year was by no means so good as might have been expected in view of the circumstances prevailing. The total value of the trade discloses an increase of some twenty-four lakhs of rupees, but as this was due to a large increase in treasure, and particularly importations of the Maria Theresa dollar which was in demand owing to the state of exchange, the apparent increase does not indicate a real improvement in the volume of merchandise which entered and was despatched from the port. As a matter of fact, the total trade of the port apart from treasure decreased by some ten lakhs of rupees. It would appear that a good proportion of this decrease was due to a falling-off in Indian trade Great Britain shows a decrease both in regard to exports and imports. The former exhibit a falling-off of some twelve and a half lakhs of rupees or nearly 40 per cent.; and the decrease is due to a smaller trade in caoutchouc, coffee, tobacco, dyeing and tanning materials, gums and resins, ivory, and other items, which are more than counterbalanced by comparatively small increases in drugs and medicines and hides and skins. The imports from the United Kingdom declined by 8·65 per cent., this being due to large decreases in respect of coal, cotton piece-goods and telegraph materials as against small improvements in the direction of apparel, hardware and machinery, provisions, sugar and confectionery and various other items. Other countries, which report decreases, are Russia, Somaliland, Arabia, Turkey-in-Asia, Persia and China. These decreases, however, only occurred in respect of imports, practically the whole of the clientele of the Port of Aden, with the exception of the United Kingdom, sent larger quantities of merchandise last year. The increases in respect of the trade of Austria and the United States of America are the most noticeable. Austrian imports increased by no less than 85·13 per cent. This was, however, mainly due to silver importations, the trade proper of that country being only augmented by about a lakh and a quarter. On the other hand, the United State by the development of a large trade in carriages and carts, cotton piece-goods and soap secured an increase of over 20 per cent. in the case of the imports of the Port, and by bigger demand for gums and resins, raw skins and ivory an increase of 13 per cent. in exports. The noticeable decreases took place in respect of coal, coffee, cotton manufactures, drugs, caoutchouc, gums and resins and provisions and increases occurred in the trade in grains, hides and skins, ivory and wax. It is noticeable that in the case of coffee the weight of the exports increased considerably, but there was a decrease of nearly fourteen lakhs in value owing to the poor prices prevailing upon the Continent. Indian trade takes a place by itself in the report. Exports for Bombay decreased by Rs. 1,64,771 mainly due to a smaller trade in chemicals, cotton piece-goods, and dyeing and tanning materials. From Karachi a similar decrease is reported and the trade of the Bengal Presidency was also less by over a lakh than in the preceding year.

FRENCH TRADE METHODS.

A SHORT time ago we commented upon the part the British Consul plays in respect of British trade in foreign markets, and we were forced to admit that big improvements might be effected in respect of the attitude assumed by the average Government official towards matters of trade development. It is now interesting to observe the other side of the question, that is to say, what relation the Foreign Consul bears to the trade of his country. Some interesting particulars have recently been published as to French trade methods, and they afford an excellent opportunity of continuing the discussion on this interesting subject. Recently at the French Chamber of Commerce in Paris the trading community in general have had an opportunity of witnessing a collection of textile goods which are manufactured in England and which find a ready sale in Brazil. They were forwarded to the Chamber by the French Consul, and having been inspected by numbers of tradesmen and manufacturers, it is understood that they are to be used as a guide for the future manufacture of exports for the Brazilian States. Here is a striking example of how Britain's consular representatives might assist in the development of the trade of the country. After all British reports are not of much value. What the tradesman desires to know is what the exact requirements of the market are. At present there is much indiscriminate dumping owing to sheer ignorance. We feel sure that if it were only the question of funds which prevented a British Consul from following the lead of the French Consul in Brazil, there are many British exporters who would willingly place necessary funds at his disposal and from a mere glance at some of the contents of an Indian bazaar it is quite obvious that in India, Britain's greatest dependency, a commencement might be made. A correspondent of a commercial contemporary places before its readers a mass of useful information, dealing with the methods employed by the representatives of France in foreign countries to further her commercial dealings. When they return to Paris on leave or on any pretext whatsoever, they are invited to the Chamber of Commerce, where special and attractive accommodation is provided for them. They then hold themselves at the disposal of merchants and traders of all kinds for the purpose of the bestowal of information as to the trade requirements of the country, from which they have returned. Of course, it is to be presumed, that this state of affairs is due to the initiative of the trading communities themselves rather than of the Consuls. But we gather that these representatives are always ready to offer their services in this manner, and the benefit to exporters must be incalculable. France is not alone in this respect. The United States' representatives and the Consuls of all the continental nations are noted for the interest they take in trade and the benefit resulting from their efforts to the trading communities.

THE PRESS AND THE GULF TOUR.

THE following remarkable paragraph appears in the columns of our Calcutta contemporary, the "Englishman":—"With reference to our statement that after it had been announced that no Press correspondents would be allowed to accompany the Viceroy on his tour in the Persian Gulf an exception was made in the case of the 'Times' correspondent, we regret to learn that the assertion is incorrect. Owing to the impossibility of accommodating a large number of correspondents on the fleet, and to the invidiousness of making a selection among them, it was decided that none could be taken in that way. Instead an arrangement was made by which a full account of the proceedings was telegraphed daily by a specially selected Officer to Karachi for any Indian newspaper, English or Native, that applied to be placed upon the list, as also by Reuter's correspondent to Europe. Mr. Chirol did not accompany the Viceroy on behalf of the 'Times' which made no application to be represented. He is an old friend of the Viceroy, who invited him as his personal guest on the 'Hardinge' and only on condition that he did not interfere with the above arrangement by telegraphing or writing anything to the 'Times' until he had returned to England." We do not know how our contemporary came to write this remarkably stupid paragraph. Whether Mr. Chirol went as a friend of the Viceroy or not matters little. The fact remains that Mr. Chirol is a representative of the "Times" and that by being the sole pressman accompanying the Viceroy on the Gulf Tour he was furnished with facilities for work hereafter, which were denied to the representatives of other important journals, both English and Anglo-Indian. Correspondents of papers of all descriptions were accommodated at the Delhi durbar, perhaps not as personal guests; and at far less expense arrangements could have been made for them on the "Hardinge" and the vessels of the escort. Our contemporary's original statement may have been crudely put, but it was sufficiently near the truth to entitle it to stand to its guns instead of stultifying itself in the manner it has.

*** TO-MORROW being Christmas Day our offices will be closed and there will be no issue of the "Bombay Gazette" on Saturday morning. The "Overland Summary" and "Budget" will be published as usual in time for the Homeward Mail.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD LAMINGTON has, we are informed by the Honorary Secretaries to the Indian Cricket Team Committee, subscribed Rs. 100 to the Fund. Mr. F. W. Brownrigg, I.C.S., Collector of Aligarh, has become a guarantor for a similar sum, and Mr. A. B. Napier, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, C. P., has subscribed Rs. 50.

THE State Ball at Government House, Calcutta, is fixed for the 8th January.

SIR WILLIAM EMERSON, the architect of the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta, will arrive in India next month.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, arrived in Calcutta on Monday.

SIR CURZON AND LADY WILLIE are expected in Calcutta shortly from up-country. They will be the guests of the Viceroy during their stay.

THE Amir of Kabul returned to his capital from Kohistan early this month, and intends staying there for the winter. He has ordered the strict observance of Ramazan in and about Kabul.

SIR DAVID BARR, Resident in Hyderabad, arrives in Calcutta on the 1st January, to say good-bye to the Viceroy. At the end of March Colonel Barr will vacate the post where he has rendered such admirable service.

GENERAL J. H. DE LA REY, accompanied by his son, left for South Africa last evening by the German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath. Mr. Gabriel and Mr. Gellingham accompanied General De La Rey to the dock to see him off. Mr. Gabriel left last night for Ahmednagar.

TELEGRAMS continue to be received from Mymensingh against the Government's proposal to hand over Dacca and Mymensingh to the Assam Government, while the inhabitants of Chota Nagpur also object to being handed over to the Central Provinces. Deputations from Mymensingh and Chota Nagpur intend waiting on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the subject.

THERE is said to be a scarcity of food-grains in Kabul, due to a ring among the corn-merchants, who have forced up prices to a high level. The Amir recently ordered that the Government grain due on account of land revenue, but still in the zemindars' hands, should be sent in from the districts and offered at reasonable prices in the bazar for local consumption only, the traders being prohibited from dealing in it for export purposes.

A SAKLASPUR (South Mysore) correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—A well-known local shikari, while in the South Canara forests recently, killed a big snake which appeared to be a Russell's Viper; but as the reptile was 10ft. in length this seemed beyond belief. The skin was preserved and the snake has been since identified as one of the python family. The curious features concerning the creature is the fact that it has two sharp claws, one on each side of the body about 2 ft. from the tip of the tail.

MR. T. HART-DAVIES has an amusing article in "Blackwood's Magazine." He was sitting in his office at Calcutta when a young Baboo entered the room and addressed him thus:—"Having been given to understand some places are vacant under your honour's kind control I beg to offer you my services for the same. I am the poor man but belonging to the high family and I failed for the matriculation examination should I be so fortunate as to secure the appointment I shall spare no pains to give your honour every satisfaction." Here the voice paused for breath. As I made no sign, the voice proceeded:—"I have the honour to state that I am quite fit for any responsible post that your honour may bestow on me. I have received first-class education in mission school under Rev. Robinson and Rev. Leatham Sun of my soul Thou Saviour dear it is not night if Thou be near. Rock of ages cleft for me let me hide myself in Thee."

THE FLIGHT OF THE KING.

CHARLES II's NARRATIVE.

MR ALLAN FEA's handsome volume, "After Worcester Fight" which has been published by Mr. John Lane, contains the contemporary narratives of the escape of Charles II from Worcester. One of these narratives was dictated by Charles II, after his restoration, to Samuel Pepys, the diarist. The others are from the pens of one Blount (perhaps a Roman Catholic lawyer out of Hereford, perhaps a Staffordshire man), and one Anne Wyndham, of Trent, in Somersetshire. A third tract is by a Mr. Whitgreave, who gave him harbour near Wolverhampton, and a fourth is by one Ellesdon, whose narrative is taken from a letter he wrote to Clarendon. Mr. Fea has edited these tracts with minute care, and filled them with notes and cross references. He has made his book beautiful with portraits of the actors in the play and with views, mainly from old prints or old wood cuts, of the houses which lodged the runaways on their troublous passage to the sea.

Charles reached Worcester with his army on the 22nd August, 1651, having covered the ground from Scotland by daily marches of about fifteen miles. He took Worcester after a brief skirmish, the city being "the faithfull" Royalist city, only garrisoned by a few troopers under Colonel James. His army bivouacked for the most part on a great field without the gates, "The Pitchcroft," now the race-course, on the east bank of the Severn. It was a small army, mostly Scotch, and though Charles sent his proclamation through the countryside, it is probable that few in that loyal district were able to give him much assistance Cromwell appeared before the town on the 29th of August, and made his dispositions almost without let from the royalists. He attacked in the evening of September 3rd, on the south-east and south-west quarters of the city. The fight was very fierce and very bloody, the carnage in Worcester streets as the troopers broke in over Severn Bridge and Red Hill being terrible. The foot were either killed or taken; but the horse, having had little chance to fight among the hedges and narrow streets, after one desperate charge along the High-street, made off out of the city by the gates to the eastward.

At this point, writes a Reviewer in the "Daily News," the narrative of Charles II. begins. It was twilight and the Royal cause was lost irretrievably. He was riding northward with a large company of beaten men, most of whom, as he found, were for getting back to Scotland. He himself was for a bold dash to London, but being a subtle politician, and distrusting the beaten men with whom he rode, he confided his plan to Lord Wilmot only. When it grew dark he contrived to slip away from the main troop, with about sixty that were gentlemen and officers, to the right of the high road leading north. His trace reads at this juncture as though some part of it had been omitted, for we are not told where the sixty were scattered. The rest of the horse were galloping steadily into Shropshire, through the long cobbled street of Newport. Probably Charles's company grew thinner at each cross-road. Blount says there were forty of them at the gates of White Ladies the next morning, when the King pulled up for "sack and bisket" after his long gallop.

White Ladies was the house of a recusant named Giffard, the owner of the neighbouring estate of Boscobel, near Tong, on the Shropshire border. He lost no time in making his arrangements, for at Cotsall, only three miles away, was a troop of Roundheads, and at Newport, only ten miles away, the deadly Lilburn, with a great company. Charles had scarcely swallowed his sack when he was bidden smear his face with soot and change his apparel for a "noggen coarse shirt," a "leather doublet and green suit," belonging to the Penderels, Mr. Giffard's hinds. Somebody clipped the King's hair, while his George, his blue ribbon, and his garter were parted among the nobles. One of the Penderels took the King by a back door into a wood near Boscobel, while his company of nobles rode on, in a sorry state, fighting all the way from Tong to Newport, to destruction and capture beyond Newport by Lilburn's men.

Charles remained in Spring Coppice for the whole of that day, without meat or drink, in a continual downpour of rain. His thoughts cannot have been merry, poor man, but I talked with the fellow, he says, and decided to make for Wales, rather than London, there being honest gentlemen of my acquaintance in Wales, and highways less busy with redcoats. At night he tramped to Madeley, on the Severn, through much misery of mud and sore feet, to a perilous lodging in a barn. There he decided to go back to White Ladies to hear of Lord Wilmot for soldiers kept Severn banks, and there was no getting into Wales. At White Ladies he met Major Carless, a refugee like himself, with whom he spent the next day in the famous oak tree. From White Ladies he passed to Mr. Whitgreave's at Moseley, who, entertained him for two-days and sent him to Colonel Lane at Bentley, who gave him a change of clothes that made him like a serving-man.

Colonel Lane's sister, Jane Lane, was about to visit "her special friend," a Mrs. Norton, somewhere near Bristol, and had a pass, signed by some rebel general, allowing her to travel with one man. It was suggested that Charles should play the man, and the next morning in a "kind of gray-cloath suit," and the purser's name of "Will Jackson," our King rode away, with Mistress Lane on the pillion behind him. The mare on which he rode cast a shoe at Bromsgrove, and Charles talked with the smith.

"I asked him whether there was none of the English taken that joined with the Scots. He answered that he did not hear that that rogue Charles Stewart was taken, but some of the others, he said, were taken, but not Charles Stewart. I told him that if that rogue were taken he deserved to be hanged, more than all the rest for bringing in the Scots. Upon which he said that I spoke like an honest man."

Passing through Stratford and Cirencester, they arrived at Bristol, whence they rode on to Trent. There Lord Wilmot and the King conferred with a Mr. Windham about the hiring of a ship at Lyme to ferry them to France. The ship was promised, and at dawn the King and Lord Wilmot waited for her by a little creek. She did not come, and on riding into Burport to inquire it was found that the district was full of red coats, who had marched in on the way to take Jersey, and had impounded all the shipping. The King rode in to the best inn, shoving aside the red-coats, "they were very angry with me," till the horses were stabled. He had a merry passage with the hostler, who claimed him as an old friend, and wanted to share a pot of beer with him.

By devious stages he pushed eastwards past Salisbury (where he counted the Stones) to Southampton and Hele, where he drank his own health in flip. The ways were full of soldiers, all on the way to Jersey, but he managed to get through to Brighthelmstone, where a ship was ready for him. Brighthelmstone was then a considerable port, but the sea has encroached, and there is now no safe anchorage. He put up at an inn there, and had the ship-captain in to supper. The man recognized him, and Charles saw that he would have to keep him, until the moment of sailing, "least he should be asking advice of his wife," so they sat up all night together, drinking beer and smoking. At dawn they got aboard, and at seven o'clock they sailed out of port. "It being high-water," in a sloop-rigged vessel of about "sixty tun." The next morning they got to Fecamps, and went ashore in the cockboat, putting up at an inn where the host took them for thieves. Their troublous days were over.

The tracts are excellent reading, and most excellent narrative, and Mr. Fea and Mr. Lane have conspired to produce them most excellently. We should have liked a map, showing each day's journey but that is the only thing that one could ask. The book is a model of good editing.

SARDAR Abdulla Khan, Tochi, who recently returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, has been appointed Governor of Afghan Turkishtan. He was a staunch adherent of Abdur Rahman Khan, sharing his exile in Central Asia, and accompanying him to Kabul in 1880. His reward was the Governorship of Badakshan.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Outlook Still Gloomy.

JAPAN CHARTERING TRANSPORTS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

There is a more hopeful feeling regarding the Far East prevalent to-night.

The best-informed Japanese circles in London have not received any information, indicating that war is imminent, though it is undeniable that the situation continues grave and is affecting trade to some extent.

Nothing is known confirming the reports that the Japanese in England had been warned to hold themselves in readiness to return home.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Shipping Company declares that if there was any hint of war, their subsidized steamers would have been requisitioned.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in London, announces that the offers of service from all parts of Great Britain are so numerous that it is impossible to reply to them individually and he therefore repeats the explanation he gave on the 19th inst. through the press with an expression of his appreciation of the sympathy thus shown to the Japanese nation.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a telegram from Shanghai stating that the Japanese Government has chartered ten steamers there aggregating 30,000 tons.

The "Daily Mail" in a telegram from Kobe states that the Japanese Government has chartered seven steamers, most of which are now at Ujina as transports and three others at Sasebo for the conveyance of supplies.

The newspapers publish telegrams from Peking which state it is reported that Messrs. Butterfield and Swires fleet of twenty-five vessels has been transferred to the Japanese for war purposes.

It is stated at Odessa that the last two of the Volunteer fleet steamers for the Far East conveyed fifty-two Naval guns of various calibres and eighteen quick-firers for the Pacific Squadron.

The Berlin "Tagblatt" says it is stated in financial circles at St. Petersburg that the Russian Government is sounding the Berlin market with a view to floating a loan of twenty millions sterling.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

An "Englishman" special cablegram from London, dated December 22, says: Baron Hayashi fears that the delay of the Russian reply will incite a popular outburst, and precipitate a war.

A city rumour has it that France has offered to arbitrate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE THIBET MISSION.

A Russian Reply.

PROTECTORATE OVER EASTERN TURKESTAN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

The "Novoe Vremya" while considering that the British advance on Thibet menaces Russia's political position in Central Asia very slightly, urges that a Proclamation be issued of a Russian Protectorate over Kashgar, Yarkand and Kuldja.

THE CHILIAN WARSHIPS.

Reasons for Britain's Purchase.

FORESTALLING RUSSIA.

It appears that Japan entered into negotiation for the purchase of the two Chilian warships on the 14th instant, but delayed concluding the bargain, stipulating that payment was to be made by instalments. Russia then suddenly made a firm offer of £1,800,000, and to pay cash within twenty-four hours.

Great Britain thereupon, to the intense relief of Japan, promptly bought the ships.

THE KISHINEFF OUTRAGES.

Trial of the Rioters.

The trial of the rioters at Kishineff for the outrages committed last May has ended.

Two have been sentenced to seven and five years, twenty-two to one and two years' imprisonment and twelve acquitted.

DEATH OF SIR E. DAWES.

The death is announced at Teneriffe of Sir Edwyn Sandys Dawes.

Sir Edwin Sandys Dawes, K.C.M.G., was born in 1838, and was the second son of the Rev. C. Dawes, Monat Ephraim, Hornhill. He was educated at King Edward's Grammar School, and went to sea in 1854. He was in the Crimea throughout the war; and from 1856 to 1865 was in India and China. He was shipwrecked off Sumatra in 1857, and after five days in an open boat was picked up and taken to Singapore. He established the mercantile firm of Gray, Dawes and Co., London, of which he was the senior partner at the time of his death. In 1865 he went to Persia and opened branches of his firm at Bushire and Busreh. In 1866 he visited Zanzibar and in 1873 acquired a large amount of landed property in Kent. He was chairman of the New Zealand Shipping and other companies. He was created K.C.M.G in 1894. Sir Edwin Dawes was one of the directors of the B. I. S. N. Company. The local offices of the British India Company as well as all the vessels now lying in the port hoisted their flags half-mast high in memory of the deceased.

FROM RS. 10,000 TO 10

To Rs. 10,000 to 200 against placing the first three in the Viceroy's Cup. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, next to Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF COLONEL LINDSAY.

On Board the Caledonia.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

Colonel Lindsay, Chairman of the Southern Mahratta Railway, has died on board the mail steamer Caledonia, en route to India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 23.

News has been received in Poona of the death of Colonel J. G. Lindsay, Chairman of the Southern Maratta Railway, at sea. The deceased was expected to arrive in Bombay by the next mail. The workshops and several offices of the Railway were closed out of respect to the deceased.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

LATEST BETTING.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

Great Scott maintains his position at the head of the betting at 5 to 4 on to win and 5 to 2 against for place.

Acetine is still the second favourite and is being backed rather heavily for both win and place.

Vasto, Cretonne and Northumberland have dropped in the betting, while Tubal Cain's price has slightly contracted. The following is the betting:—

Great Scott, 5 to 4 on.
Acetine, 6 to 1.
Vasto and Northumberland, 10 to 1.
Cretonne and Hoop Iron, 12 to 1.
Tubal Cain, 16 to 1.
Carabine, Friar Tuck and Up Guards, 20 to 1.
Presbyterian, 30 to 1.
Stand Off and Merry Christmas, 50 to 1.

TRANSFER OF EASTERN BENGAL TO ASSAM.

CREATION OF A NEW PROVINCE.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

A reassuring letter is published by the Government of India on the subject of the proposed transfer of Eastern Bengal to Assam which has raised a great outcry on this side of India. After some preamble the letter says that the scheme under consideration will involve no change in the system of the administration of the districts transferred except a wholly beneficial change arising from the fact that they will receive from the head of Government a degree of personal attention which cannot be bestowed upon them under existing conditions. Shillong will cease to be the permanent headquarters of the Administration and will assume its proper place as a hill station to be visited as Darjeeling is for a few months in the year. The question that what place should be selected for the capital of the new province is a matter upon which the Government of India desire to invite full expression of opinion. The claims of Dacca to be restored to the position it occupied in the 17th Century as a capital city, have to be carefully weighed against those of the rising seaport of Chittagong. The growth and prosperity of Chittagong are assured by its situation as a natural outlet of the whole tract of the country lying to the east of the Brahmaputra. It will always receive a large share of the Chief Commissioner's attention, and its development will necessarily tend to revive commercial activities of Dacca. Whether Dacca becomes the capital of a province wealthier and more populous than the whole of Bengal two centuries ago or whether Chittagong and Dacca are visited alternately by the Chief Commissioner as Allahabad and Lucknow are visited by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces there can be no question that material and intellectual advancement of both the places will derive an immediate stimulus from their recognition as chief towns of a great industrial province. In the matter of the name of the new province the Government of India are equally willing to consider the feelings of the people and to defer to their reasonable anxiety that identity of Eastern Bengal shall not be lost in its union with Assam. By what precise designation this end will best be secured is a question on which numerous suggestions will doubtless be put forward. The combined territories might, for example, be called "Eastern Provinces" or "The North-Eastern Provinces" of India in accordance with analogies that are already familiar in other parts of the country. On these points the Government of India will await further expression of the views of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor. The main points to be borne in mind in the discussion is that the Government of India have no desire that the identity of parts of Bengal under examination should be either diminished or sacrificed by their incorporation in another administrative area. On the contrary it is the view of Government looking to their size, population and importance that they are likely to receive an attention and to exert an influence under the new conditions in excess of those which they at present enjoy.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

It is satisfactory to note, writes an Ahmedabad correspondent, that the health of the city continues good and that no further cases of plague have occurred in Ratanpole (the quarter in which it first appeared this year) or in any other part of the city, within the last eight or ten days. We are now having nice bracing cold weather and tourists of different European nationalities are often to be seen admiring and snap-shotting the various musjids, tombs and Hindu temples which are so justly celebrated for their superb and unrivalled architecture.

The Collector, Mr. Doderet, I.C.S., whose camp was at Chandula, has now moved into the city, where probably he will pass his Christmas holidays.

Dr. J. T. Anderson, F.R.C.S, the Civil Surgeon, has gone on an inspection tour and Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F.R.C.S., is acting for him.

Mr. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., the Acting Commissioner N.D., has also returned into the city. He however passes his Christmas in the districts. Mrs. Lawrence is much liked by the native ladies of the Gujarat Ladies Club, which she visited a fortnight ago, and her affable and gentle ways are much appreciated.

The post of medical attendant of the Ranchodlal Home Relief Institution, having become vacant, it has now been filled up by the appointment of Mr. M. Desai, L. M. and S. It is the first time that an L. M. and S. has been appointed to a post which was originally intended for and filled up till now by a Hospital Assistant.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE POSITION IN KOWEIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOWEIT, DECEMBER 9.

The winter wind blows cold across the open water of the Persian Gulf, but the wide expanse of Koweit harbour lies calm in the shelter of desert headlands and warm in the sunshine. The coast around is low and desolate. Bare sand extends inland with hardly a palm-tree to break its monotony, without rock or hill for incident. An island shuts off the worst of the prevailing wind from the north-west. The coast curves in behind leaving a "grane" (horn) jutting out so that an area of seventy square miles of water, much of it deep, is land-locked. Exactly how large is the anchorage has not been ascertained. The place has never been properly surveyed and cargo boats must still feel their way along the bottom, as they enter, for fear of uncharted shoals. The water is shallow near the shore, so ships lie a mile and a half or two miles out. A hundred triangular Arab sails, their peaks pointed slant-wise to heaven, are dotted over the harbour, like geese upon a pond, their owners busily engaged, with hook and line, catching the fish which swarm on all the shores of the Gulf.

The city of Koweit, founded by pirates and slave dealers and now a rising emporium of legitimate trade, lies like a black mole-heap under the midday December sun. A fishing smack rows one slowly towards it, the Arab boatmen, every now and then ceasing their singing, which Antar, their own poet, describes as "the hum of flies" to trim a big white sail idle, almost, as themselves.

As one approaches the shore one sees, drawn up upon it, line beyond line of Arab dhows. Embedded in the sand is a great wooden galley, its planking warped and rotten, tilted on one side so as to disclose a wide, spacious deck on which negro slaves must have often toiled and pirate spoils been heaped, and while the Arab helmsman and crew kept watch from a high platform at the stern. Above it still towers a huge tree trunk with giant pulley wheel at its top which once served to rear a triangular sail extending from rudder to bow. Two hundred yards further on is the present Sheikh's galley, a size smaller and of more slender build, the hull and mast white, the carved poop picked out with blue, a neat white sail furled upon the boom, but otherwise resembling the stranded giant of a day gone by. Dhows big and small are there, from tiny fishing craft to eighty-ton cargo boats, in every stage and state, some weather-beaten and old, others shining in new coating of brown fishoil and tar, just ready for a maiden voyage, others again not yet fully built, their ribs standing bare where the rough hewn planking has still to be nailed. Over a mile and a half of shore the series extends in many places too deep and so thickly set that the hulls block out the view completely. All are of the lanteen rig and build in vogue in the Gulf since prehistoric time all with the queer brown wooden boat-shaped mud-stoppered water tanks, built to fit the bottom of the vessel, that Sinbad used when he sailed these seas.

Parallel to the shore and a hundred yards distant from it is a rough black breakwater of heaped up coral rocks, with openings at intervals just wide enough to admit a dhow into the boat docks they shelter. These docks are alive with people and with craft. On their sides are scores of women, closely swathed in robes of black, blue, or purple, with many a touch of red or brilliant green, their heads and shoulders wrapped into a shapelessness that bare hands and feet belie as they wring out and stamp upon the dripping garments they have been sent from their houses to wash for their lords.

The owners loaf at every doorstep, sit in twos and threes placidly smoking cigarettes upon benches set out in the sunshine for their accommodation, or strolled through the town, parading everywhere, the fact that they are gentlemen of leisure. Fine strapping fellows they are in loose brown camel's-hair dressing gowns over clean white night-shirts, with headdress composed of red check handkerchief thrown loosely on so as to cover ears and neck, bound in place by two coils of black camel's-hair rope or by crown hanks of worsted tied neatly, at intervals, with silver and purple thread. The great majority have the fair skins, straight, prominent noses, strong features and dark steady eyes that go with Arab blood. But negroes are also there in considerable numbers, dressed not unlike their masters, but reminding one, by their totally different features and complexions, of the slave trading which can hardly be said to be defunct, since it is only the presence of British gunboats that keeps it in reluctant checks at sea. Domestic slavery still exists along the coast and it is a matter of surprise to the Arab who, as a rule, is exceedingly kind to his slaves when he has any, why Great Britain should have so strong a dislike to this valuable form of property.

Behind the sea-face the houses of Koweit rise in a compact mass occupying a slight hillock. They are built of stone, with grey mud-covered walls, wide open verandahs and spacious courtyards. The doors are often surmounted with high, pointed arches, ornamented with crude but not ungraceful bass relief work. A mosque in the centre has tall slender pillars of wood with heavy capitols. After the narrow passages which do duty for streets in such cities as Muscat and Bushire, the Koweit thoroughfares seem wide and spacious. An enormous wooden four-poster bedstead adorns the principal square. Ancient cannon rust in heaps by the wayside. The bazaar is clean and airy. Arab merchants sit in stone built stalls along it, selling Manchester piece-goods, modern Martini rifles, time-worn match locks and powder horns, and every form of saddlery and appliance for camels and horses. Bales of aromatic Persian tobacco are there, cigarette papers from France, rice and flour from India and sugar from Austria. One shop is papered with coloured sketches, the work of some sailor on board of various Russian warships which have visited the Gulf. In another one may buy lamps and crockery of Birmingham make and match boxes with suitable Eastern wrappers from London. The sellers are as dignified as the grave Sheikhs who buy of them. There is no hawking of wares. A European, strange and unusual as he must seem to the people of Koweit, can walk through the crowded streets without attracting any visible notice beyond the attendance of an armed Arab or so at a distance.

Donkeys with water-skins trot merrily through the town. Fine Arab mares may be seen tethered opposite to the residence of the Sheikh. On the far side, where the streets leave off and the desert begins, is a Bedouin encampment and a congregation of resting camels.

Koweit is just now recovering from unusual excitement. In the first place there has been the Viceroy's visit, with its salutes and holiday-making significant of the British alliance, of which one may hear much in Koweit. Then there has been the fighting in the interior which is even more important from the local point of view. Its history is too complicated to trace in this letter, but the immediate position is that Sheikh Mobarak, whose stormy rule in Koweit began with the violent death of his own brother, and went on to international complications in connection with which the sapient thought they could see the shadow of the German Kaiser in Turkish garb, has now dealt his old enemy bin Rashid of Nejd, a blow which sanguine Koweit-ites declare has been a fatal one. Anyhow Mobarak has been upon the war path again, and during the past three weeks has come back from Majmaa some seven days' march to the north-west, laden with spoils of the Shammar Tribes. One is told in Koweit that three of the principal relatives of bin Rashid of Nejd have been killed, that bin Rashid's own cattle and camels have been taken, that bin Rashid himself is a fugitive and that Mobarak is arranging another expedition to finish him completely. It is not necessary to accept any of these stories in their entirety, but it seems pretty certain that Mobarak has scored off his enemies, who claim to have the vague support of Turkey behind them, and that in consequence the fortunes of the principality of Koweit are just now in the ascendant upon a coast where the indefinite claims of such Turkish protegees as bin Rashid of Nejd have hitherto interfered with the possibility of the establishment of even the rough substitute for order that traders can hope to see under Arab sway. Mobarak's success opens wide possibilities in connection with the future of the whole continent of Arabia, since it means one more point gained by the Wahabis, who represent local independence, over the party which leans upon Turkish support. It is of immense importance in connection with one of the most difficult questions of the Persian Gulf, since it puts Mobarak in a position to make good his undoubtedly well-founded claims to Umkasa and other territory in the Tigris-Euphrates delta.

Turkish misrule at Busreh and Persian imposts at Mohomera are already driving produce from the delta to seek outlet at Koweit by means of transport down the creeks of the Shat-el-Arab and along the coast in native dhows. Horses from Arabia, which have hitherto paid transit charges to Turkey, are now making their way across the desert to be shipped at Koweit for the Indian market. British Indian and other steamers, trading with Koweit, find that their consignments to it of piece-goods, rice and sugar are growing rapidly. The evident prosperity of the people of Koweit is another indication of the change that is taking place, and now that the port is under definite British protection, it has a bright future before it. Whether it will ever become the Suez of the rich delta of the Tigris-Euphrates, with British railways tapping the interior, radiating from it, is a question, at present, of mere surmise, but one which may, at any moment, pass into the sphere of actuality. The most profitable of all the branches of such a system would be a line running via Busreh to Baghdad. Constructed under British management and with British capital it would be an appropriate contribution from the Power which is supreme in the Persian Gulf, towards the carrying out of the German project of a railway to connect the Anatolian system with the Shat-el-Arab.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE (PAST AND PRESENT) VS. ALIGARH COLLEGE (PAST AND PRESENT).

THE match between the past and present teams of the Elphinstone College and the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, was continued yesterday morning, and quite contrary to expectation resulted in a victory for the Elphinstonians by 16 runs. On Tuesday evening Aligarh left off in what was regarded as a winning position, having a lead of 34 runs on the result of the first innings and having disposed of six of their opponents in the second innings for 56 runs. Yesterday morning, the Elphinstone tail wagged to some effect, and the total was brought to 93 before the innings closed, H. Mulla playing a fine free game and hitting Abdul Mughni for 14 in one over. This left the visitors with exactly 60 runs to get to win, a task which presented no very great difficulties. They, however, were all at sea against the bowling of Nekxatkhan and Kasad who, splendidly backed up by the field, dismissed the visitors for 43 runs. Only one man, Mahomed Ali, reached double figures, all the other batsmen appearing to be unable to time the ball properly. The victory was a most creditable one for the Elphinstonians who are to be congratulated on the fine effort they made when things were apparently going all against them. The fielding of the Elphinstonians, especially in Aligarh's second innings, was brilliant; in fact, we have seen nothing better this season. Nekxatkhan's bowling was the chief feature of the match, and we are surprised that this young player's name has never been mentioned in connection with the Parsee representative eleven. He completely tied up the Aligarh batsmen in both innings, and although the wicket helped him considerably, as, indeed, it did all the other bowlers there can be no question of his ability as a bowler. The Aligarh team were not seen to advantage in any department of the game. Their batsmen were, it was as clear as daylight, a good deal puzzled by the pace of the wicket which with all due deference to the Elphinstone College cricket authorities, we must state was a very rough one. Aligarh College was not at full strength in the absence of Abdul Husan, Shawkat Ali, and Ali Husan, but for the matter of that neither was the local College who missed the services of K. N. Mistri of Patiala, P. K. Telang, S. F. Mulla and one or two others. We would not attach too much importance to the result of this the visitor's first match in Bombay. It is a notorious fact that visiting teams invariably fail in their first match on Bombay wickets, and in making this remark we in no way desire to detract from the fine victory of the Elphinstonians. It would be better and in every way fairer to the visitors to defer criticism on their form until the end of the tour when we will be in a better position to criticise and they will have had ample opportunity of showing their quality. It will suffice now to say that with Ali Husan the famous bowler in the team and such good bowlers as Shafkat, Housain, Masood, and Abdul Mughni to support him runs will be at a premium in the remaining fixtures and the side that succeeds in topping 100 against this galaxy of bowling talent will be lucky indeed. The following are the scores:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Shethe, b Shafkat	9	b Salomi	1
Mr Ashburner, c and b Shafkat	9	b Shafkat	22
Mr Modi, b Abdul Mughni	19	b Abdul Mughni	0
Mr H Gimi, b Shafkat	7	b Shafkat	0
Mr Nekxatkhan, c Mohamed Ali, b Abdul Mughni	3	c Ahsan, b Abdul	19
Mr Mulla, c Akram, b Abdul Mughni	3	c Razzak, b Abdul	26
Mr Mehta, l-b-w Ahsanul-Huk	1	l-b-w, Shafkat	0
Mr Parekh, b Masood	5	not out	3
Mr Kasad, not out	10	c Razzak, b Abdul	4
Mr Engineer, b Abdul Mughni	0	c Shafkat, b Abdul	2
Mr Vakil, b Abdul Mughni	0	b Abdul	0
Extras	17	Extras	6
Total	77	Total	93

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. O.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	R.	M.	W.
Salomi	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1
Abdul Mughni	0	0	0	0	9·4	37	1	6
Shafkat Musa'a	8	0	0	8	7	12	1	3
Masood	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0
Ahsanul-Hak	0	0	0	0	2	13	0	0

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Ahsan-ul-Hak, lo Mody, b Nekxatkhan	7	c and b Kasad	5
Mr Razzak, c Mehta, b Nekxatkhan	24	st Mulla, b Nekxatkhan	7
Mr Sayed, c Vakil, b Kasad	14	run out	0
Mr Abid, b Mulla b Nekxatkhan	12	c Gimi, b Nekxatkhan	3
Mr Mahomed Ali, run out	4	b Kasad	12
Mr Masud, b Nekxatkhan	13	c Vakil, b Kasad	0
Mr Akram, c Mody, b Nekxatkhan	13	c Parakh, b Kasad	2
Mr Abdul Mughni c Mehta, b Nekxatkhan	12	c Gimi, b Nekxatkhan	5
Mr Shafkat, c Mehta, b Nekxatkhan	2	c Mehta, b Nekxatkhan	2
Mr Mahomed Baksh, c Mulla, b Nekxatkhan	0	not out	1
Mr Salomi, not out	0	ran out	0
Extras	5	Extras	6
Total	111	Total	43

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. O.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	R.	M.	W.
Kasad	0	0	0	0	11	3	4	4
Nekxatkhan	0	0	0	0	12	16	4	4

MR. M. B. LEAVITT'S COMPANY.

Theatre-goers will have noticed that a change in the constitution of Mr. Leavitt's Company of Anglo-Indian troubadours as well as in the programme is to be made this evening. Although the Company as it stood has enjoyed much success, doubtless the public will appreciate this opportunity of seeing new faces on the Novelty Theatre boards. Supplemented by the appearance of Misses Stella Morasine and Violet Chard the programme will doubtless be more enjoyable than ever. Miss Morasine is an accomplished singer and Miss Violet Chard is a graceful danseuse, who will not fail to please during the rest of the week. Mr. G. V. Loydall is singing new songs nightly, and he is as successful as ever, and Mr. Lansdowne has made a hit with his illustrated songs. To-morrow night, as we have previously announced, will be devoted to a Christmas performance for the sailors and soldiers stationed in Bombay, Rear-Admiral G. Atkinson Willes having very kindly accorded his patronage to the entertainment. A large assembly of the members of the Naval and Military forces is expected to attend.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

LAST evening a special meeting of the Improvement Trustees was held at Albert Buildings, the Hon. Mr. S. Rabtch presiding. There were also present:—Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. E. Gray Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, and Mr. W. C. Hughes, and Mr. Shilstone, the Secretary of the Trust.

LAND FOR THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

An application was made by the Telephone Company for a plot of ground behind the offices of Messrs King King & Co., for office and residential purposes. His application was granted.

THE NAGPADA ESTATE.

Mowjeebhoy Hirjee applied for plots of ground, Nos. 18 and 19 at Nagpada for shops and residential purposes. His application was granted.

NUISANCE AT THE COLABA RECLAMATION.

The Board recorded the Engineer's letter stating that the sheds complained of as nuisance on the Colaba Reclamation had been removed.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim remarked that it was to be hoped that such a nuisance would not be allowed to be created in the future without the permission of the Board.

CONNAUGHT ROAD ESTATE STREET SCHEME.

Sanction was given for a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 19825 of the cost of executing the Connaught Road estate street scheme.

BHATWADI LANE.

The Board considered circulars on Municipal Commissioner's letter requesting, on behalf of the Corporation, that the Bhatwadi Lane running from Girgaum Main Road, to Girgaum Back Road, be included in Scheme III.

The Chairman, in his communication on the subject, stated that he was of opinion that in the present state they ought not to indefinitely enlarge the scope of Scheme III. so as to include areas, which were not grossly insanitary, as compared with them. There were many parts of the city areas around the lane, which did not appear to be in urgent want of improvement.

It was resolved to forward the Chairman's letter to the Municipal Commissioner.

THE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL SITE.

The Board considered a circular on Government reply to Trustees' letter, dated 27th November, as also copy of Corporation's representation with reference to the site behind the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital.

The following is the letter of Government on the subject:—

To the Chairman, Improvement Trust.

Sir.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 27th November, 1903, and to state in reply that Government must adhere to the conclusions stated in their letter of 7th November, 1903. The fact Government have in the past, under force of circumstances, permitted the land near the Gocouldas Hospital to be used for a health camp, cannot be accepted as an argument that they should now permit it to be used for semi-permanent labour quarters, and the term "semi-permanent" is correct for a certain occupation of even two years with the probability of a larger period being required. There is moreover, no assurance that at the end of the period difficulties would not be experienced in getting the occupants of the huts to move to a more suitable place as they certainly would be, if the huts had to be removed at the shortest possible notice. Government are pleased to learn from your letter that the Trustees have resolved to secure a large area of land in the vicinity of Scheme II. for construction of permanent chawls, and will be glad to receive papers at an early date as the course contemplated is intended to relieve the present situation, which is a growing danger, to the central portion of Bombay. As regards paragraph 5 of your letter, while fully accepting the assurance that the Trust would erect sheds of a suitable pattern and do their utmost to keep them in a sanitary condition, and not allow their occupation by contracts, or persons who come from plague-stricken areas, Government do not consider they would be justified in sanctioning their location near the institutions which now surround the site. The officers responsible for the management of these institutions, with good reason, protest against a measure which notwithstanding all precautions would not fail to be a serious menace to the health and the comfort of the inmates. In reference to paragraph 7 of your letter, Government fully understand the difficulty of getting people to move from their existing homes and sympathise with the Trustees in dealing with this point, but consider, it only emphasises the fact that prompt efforts should be made to secure cheap means of travel and cheap quarters to induce the people to move away from the already overcrowded part of the city to the open northern spaces, where eventually many must be housed as the population of the island increases. It appears to the Governor-in-Council that if large numbers of the poorer classes continue to reside in localities where land is of exceedingly high value it will be virtually impossible to prevent overcrowding.

"W. D. White, C.E., Secretary to Government. The above letter was recorded.

THE CONNAUGHT ROAD ESTATE.

Sanction was given to a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 19,823, of the cost of executing the Connaught Road estate street scheme.

ALTERATION OF SCHEME III.

A circular on Government resolution sanctioning the alteration of Scheme III. from Elphinstone Bridge to the Queen's Road, was next considered, and recorded.

ROADS IN CONNECTION WITH SCHEME II.

The Board considered a circular by the Chairman on Engineer's letter forwarding for approval and sanction a plan showing such roads as had been approved by the Board in connection with Scheme II, together with an estimate for Rs. 1,71,102 for carrying out the work.

It was resolved that the Engineer should call for tenders at the earliest practicable date for the execution of the two sections of the road already sanctioned by the Board and should report to the Board regarding any other parts that could conveniently be undertaken at once.

DOG NUISANCE ON THE KENNEDY SEAFACE.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe, in accordance with notice, moved that in the opinion of the Board, effectual measures should at once be taken to put a stop to the nuisance now existing on that portion of the Kennedy Sea Face vested in the Trust in consequence of dogs, the property of persons residing in huts on the Trust estate being allowed to stray on to the ride and that the owners should be informed that unless these animals were kept under complete control, they would be required to vacate the huts now occupied.

The Chairman said that he had received a communication from the Police Commissioner stating that stray dogs on the Kennedy Sea Face were poisoned by officers specially deputed for the purpose.

Mr. Cuffe withdrew his motion accordingly.

The Board then adjurned till Tuesday, the 5th January.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay on the 15th December, the Traffic Manager having forwarded a list of the unclaimed goods lying on the Port Trust property for over two months, it was resolved that the usual procedure be followed, it being notified in the "Government Gazette" and vernacular papers that the goods will be sold under the provisions of Section 94 of the Port Trust Act.

COAL TENDERS.

The Engineer forwarded three tenders for 500 tons of South Hetton Smithy nuts. The tender of Messrs. Furdoonji Framji and Sons was accepted.

The Engineer also forwarded six tenders for the supply of 8,400 tons of steam coal during the year 1904. The tender of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. for the Equitable Company's Deshraghur coal was accepted, subject to the stipulation as regards the supply being equal to sample.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Secretary to the Port Trust on the 7th October wrote to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, forwarding plan No. 5836-N6 and estimate amounting to Rs. 10,73,891 for the reclamation between the New Dock and the Ballard Pier and the extension of the mole, and asking Government to approve the work, and adding that the provision for the work will be included in the next loan to be raised by the Trustees, and upon the receipt of Government approval the wharf wall will be taken in hand, the expenditure on it in the meantime being met from cash balances. Government in a Resolution of the Marine Department, dated 8th December, 1903, approved the plan and estimate. This was recorded and the Board directed that the work should be proceeded with.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 11th Dec. 1903.	Total from 1st April to 11th Dec. 1903.	For week ending 11th Dec. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 11th Dec. 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	730	24	673
Do. " out of "	12	720	20	651
Do. transported	12	714	13	578
Do. attended to	..	54	2	43
Do. warped	08	12	08	24

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THE WATER COLOUR SOCIETY.

MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE AS "MAGDA."

"DICKENS'S" DRAMA AT THE GARRICK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

It is idle to reproach the Water Colour Society with dulness because of their idea of water colour or their idea of landscape. They are established in these things, although they were not founded in them. The date of their establishment—1804—reminds us that the slight tinting of drawings was the first water colour, and that thence arose a beautiful art, delicately limited and full of grace, practised by masters, something much more enterprising and spirited than the demure wash, but more like to that than to the indecorative, literal, elaborate and minute portraiture of landscape, with skilful effects of sun and mist and every attainable extreme of realism, that furnishes the walls of the Pall Mall gallery to-day. It is a pity to try for the restoration of the first very imperfect water colours as a few artists to-day are "going about to do. The going about is too far, too self-conscious, and even, one might say, too insincere; whereas it might be more profitable to recur, if possible, to the greater day of Turner's immediate predecessors. But at the Water Colour Society's exhibition there is no proposal of an alternative to the method that has been English and orthodox now for more than half a century. More skill, of a rather dull kind, is exhibited on these walls than on those of annual galleries of oil printings; yet here we are nearly inclined to wish that water-colour painting should come to an end and cease, having done all that it should do, and more, far more. Amid so much expert and well-taught work, rendering the mountain scenery of Scotland and the picturesque Continental town, and doing it with simplicity of heart, if not of eye, the wanderer chooses a series of drawings in which Mr. Alexander has made a fine decoration of purely natural form, form as natural as that of Ruskin's studies, and very like those extraordinary and beautiful drawings. To the decision, spring, and spirit of the line by which the shape and attitude of a plant is drawn Mr. Alexander adds a touch of silvery and charming colour and light, with a delicate background. These fine drawings are very portraits of some dry slender stalk that has shed all its seeds, but they have the freedom of inventions—the design of Japanese, the knowledge of European art, an immediate perception of natural fact which art can take unaltered, unarranged, untempered with; for it is, with all its incidents and accidents, perfect for the picture. Such are the thin stem and the empty pods of the "Lesser Hawkweed" and the stiff curves of "Laburnum Seed."

There has always been something futile in the painting of flowers. Even M. Fantin's mastery shows us the thickness and clumsiness of a bouquet, and the most beautiful things in nature are evidently not the most beautiful in art; but Mr. Alexander's discovery of the beauty of little sticks of bygone flowers is a new act of homage to the Lady Poverty. It has something of Wordsworth's feeling when he wished that the violet standing in the completeness of surface and colour could know the beauty of its shadow on a stone. Mr. Clausen has a fresh and fine series: The Willows shows the shadow view of stems and leaves; Spring Morning sparkles with light, but the sky is chill in colour, whereas in evening the sky is of singular beauty; A Rainy Day has perfect atmosphere; and in all is the luminous glance of the true artist. Mr. Albert Goodwin's drawing of The Citadel Cairo, proves his resolve to note the fact of the blue of the sky; but it proves also how far a fact may be from a truth in painting, for the blinding brightness of a southern blue sky is here represented by a dark colour a colour, not only deep but dark; and this, with a landscape of the highest tone of white reverses all the values of nature. Mr. Goodwin's work is almost always interesting and very fine in its large light of a church interior is his Sermon. Bright and simple is the Sunset of Mr. Alfred Parsons, and his Study of Arundo Lilies is full of reality, not only because of minuteness, but because of the true lighting of the flowers against a distant grey of sky and water. Of Mr. Hemy's drawings we prefer On the Crabbing Ground, with its solid and lively figures in action and of Miss Clara Montalba's Going to the Regatta, which has an admirable touch in the distant, disappearing buildings. These white skies of hers have no light, evidently according to the artist's intention. Mr. Robert Little, Mr. Tom Lloyd, Mr. S. T. G. Evans, Mr. H. L. Hopgood, Mr. Herbert Marshall, Sir Ernest Waterlow, Mr. Walter Bayes, Mr. James Paterson, Mr. Reginald Barrat, Miss Rose Barton, and Mr. Arthur Rackham are to be distinguished in a gallery where style and charm are more rare than skill.

**In electing to appear as the heroine of "Magda," Miss Olga Nethersole courts comparison with Mme. Bernhardt, Signora Duse, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and many another actress of note, English and foreign. To compare Miss Nethersole's performance with those of her distinguished predecessors is, however, not necessary, inasmuchas her conception of the part is so fundamentally opposed to theirs as to amount to another part altogether. Most Magdas, no matter how differing on some points, are agreed on the main facts: Magda is a great artist. She has fallen, no doubt, but there is no reason to believe that, from the time when Von Keller deserted her, she has lived other than a decent life. It is true that when all other means of dissuading her father from insisting on her marriage with Keller have failed, Magda, asks him, as a desperate last resource, how he knows that Von Keller has been her only lover. But this is a very different thing from her saying that there was another, and her whole story is against it. It was not wantonness that drove her from her home; her intimacy with Keller not only enriched her artistic nature, but brought her a son whom she loves beyond all others. The worst thing her experiences with Von Keller has made her is an artist. It was the beginning of elevation, not of degradation; the dawn of art, not the sunset of morality. In playing Magda as a quite common type of prosperous unfortunate, rather bemused as with drink or drugs, utterly flabby of mind and almost heartless, Miss Nethersole is running counter to a very strong current of authority. And, although she executes this conception of the part with unfailing skill, and at one or two points with startling effect, we do not think it fits in with the play and with the work which Magda has to do in the play. Certainly the drama was less pleasing and less interesting, let alone less convincing, last night than we have ever known it before. This may have been partly due to the text not being very well written, to the introduction of some incidents that we do not remember in Sudermann, and to some slight liberties taken in the treatment of other incidents. Partly, also, to several of the minor characters being rendered in rather a comic spirit. Mr. Robert Pateman, however, contributed a sound impersonation of Magda's father, and Miss

at the Queen's Hall for so many years that he has inaugurated many great music l seasons which now are enthusiastically received in this country in the cause of music, sets him apart as a man to be honoured. The Testimonial Concert of last night was, therefore, only his due and his right. We were exceedingly glad to note that the hall was filled literally to its ultimate capacity; in fact, we cannot remember any concert at the Queen's Hall which has been before so numerously attended. It is a great thing that English audiences should thus give to Mr. Newman so solid an evidence of their appreciation in connection with his work; and we can only add to these words our own expression of admiration and appreciation of the zeal and trouble which this one man has given to the elevation of musical art in London. The Queen's Hall has for all, in recent years provided for London all that is finest and best in the art of Europe, from Moscow to Malvern; if there happened to be a great French conductor (to speak in general terms), he was straightway to the Queen's Hall; if there happened to be a great German composer, equally was he brought here for consideration to the same Hall: and so forth, ranging from Russia to Italy, we have had examples in London during the years that Mr. Newman has carried rule over the destinies of the Queen's Hall which have shown to us certain more cosmopolitan sense that we should ever have realised, apart from this influence, save through the passages of long years, and through many chapters of private and difficult demonstration.

On Monday night at the Garrick, the first of this year's Christmas plays was produced. Mr. Tooke has placed at Mr. Bourchier's disposal the Little Dion Boucicault's stage version of Charles Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth" and it has been further adapted to meet modern requirements. It would appear that Mr. Bourchier considers "The Cricket on the Hearth" a rather grey, sombre sort of story, and he has sought to brighten it up by the introduction of fairies, good and evil. The curtain rises on a woodland scene, where Obron, Titania, Ariel, and Puck, complaining that their day is past, are joined by the Fairy "Home," who challenges them to match. The game is to be played with John Peerybingles, and the plot which the wicked fairies devise for his undoing is, as they are careful to state, to be on the lines "Othello." Puck is no roguish imp; he is as crafty and as bad as Iago. Then there are two transparencies, one showing Edward on his ship at sea, the other the interior of the Peerybingles' cottage. This gladsomeness is called a warble. And so we get to the first chirp, wherein the opening of the novel is pretty closely followed up to a point where John and his wife fall asleep by the fire. Then the hearth falls in, and down streams a tallish, which disports itself about the cottage. Presumably these dancing fairies are the subject of the happy dreams of the Peerybingles. The second chirp is unaccompanied by the supernatural, and is good, straightforward, Christmassy Dickens. First a scene on the outskirts of the village, during which Edward learns that May Fielding's thoughts are true to him; and then the scene in Caleb Plummer's abode with the incident in which John sees his wife with Edward and mistrusts her. In chirp the third we are back at the Peerybingles, and the bad fairies and the good fairy are wrestling for John's soul while he is asleep. In his dream the good fairy wins, and to celebrate this he is treated to another fairy dance. Once more there is a sudden drop, or spring back to earth, and the story finishes according to the novel. Now, we would venture to say that during all the time that Dickens was being played, not one person in the audience remembered for a moment that all these people acting out their life's tragedy were under the influence of fairies, good or bad. And probably there were few who did not regard their appearance from time to time as an intrusion. The simple, homely, pathetic people, with their loves and hopes and joys and sorrows, are very real—as real as any people Dickens ever drew, and certainly as well known and well loved. Why should they be mixed up with stage fairies?

Mr. Bourchier has a very good Christmas play as the thing stood—good for children and good for everybody. In Caleb Plummer he has a part in which he is sure to excel. The old man's gentleness and simpleness are exactly suited to Mr. Bourchier's talent, and he could not be bad in the part. And beyond this, Caleb is a very fine dramatic figure. His lifelong, loving deception of his blind daughter, his turning of her blindness into joy by his painting of all the world to her as bright, is magnificent, and though last night Mr. Bourchier seemed to fail to make all that was possible of it, there is no doubt that if he will shake the story free of tricksy and purely theatrical interpolation, it may remain as one of his most notable characters. There were moments last night when Mr. Bourchier was very fine. At first he played Caleb a little too much as Jenny Lee used to play "Jo": he was too frightened, too subservient; but in his confession to Bertha, and still more in his hysterical joy at the return of his son, he rose to a height which, to our mind, he has never before equalled. Mr. Bourchier is so thorough an actor that he cannot fail to see the grandeur and dignity of Caleb if only he will give himself the chance. But there will be no chance if the play remains as it has been produced—a pantomime. A most excellent performance was given by Mr. Barnes as Peerybingle. Strong, cheery, bluff, serious and not too stupid, he was, indeed, a tragic figure. He has a long speech, to Tackleton, in the last act in which he tells of his love for his wife, and seldom have we heard any speech better delivered. There was not a false note, no ranting, and no weakness. Every other character is well played. Miss Violet Vanbrugh, as Bertha, is quiet and natural; and Miss Jessie Bateman, as Dot, cheery and bright, and most lovable. She at least has no need of fairy aid for gladness. Tilly Slowboy is played—and last night was perhaps a little bit overplayed—by Miss Lizzie Webster. Her performance scored more laughs than any of the others, but this should not tempt her into playing in pantomime style a real comedy character. Mr. Bourchier's production had a very hearty reception, himself and Mr. Barnes being loudly called for at the end. His speech was effective—he read out a telegram from M. Toole.

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

A TRAGEDY IN NOWANAGAR.

Our Rajkot correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—It is a month since H. H. Sir Waghji, G.C.I.E., Maharaja Thakore Saheb of Morvi left for his tour in the districts. I am glad to say that His Highness's tour has been marked by events of a most beneficent character. Wherever he has gone, he has personally inquired into the condition of the peasants, examined their crops and bullocks and redressed their grievances against the local revenue and police officials. His Highness has also generously remitted thousands of rupees' debts due by them to the State. It is understood that the tour is to last for a couple of months more and it is expected on all sides that it will greatly conduce to the benefit of the cultivators. If the other Chiefs of the province will follow Sir Waghji's laudable example, Kathiawar will surely rise and the complaints of poor cultivators will be a matter of the past.

A tragic story comes from Amran in a large estate under the State of Nowanagar. The son-in-law of the Durbari of Amran is stated to have severely wounded his wife, as she would not pay money to satisfy his debts. His father, Dadbha, also it is alleged inflicted sword-cuts on the poor lady, who at last died of her injuries. Both the son-in-law (Paiji) and his father (Dadbha) were arrested and will soon be committed to Nowanagar for trial.

Colonel Kennedy, the Agent to the Governor, left for Jamnagar on the 15th instant, and was to have left for Balacherri.

The Political Agent, Halar, who had been to Malia, returned here last week.

THE BURMA RICE CROP.

The summary of the rice-crop prospects in Burma for the month of November states:—The area reported to be under cultivation in the 14 principal rice growing districts is 6,057,113 acres, an increase of 135,243 acres over the actuals of last year and of 98,923 acres over the actuals of 1901-02. Prospects very favourable. Slight damage caused by rain in Akyab, Myaungmya, Toungoo and Prome districts. Outturn above normal expected. Surplus available for export is estimated to be 2,551,000 tons cargo rice equivalent to 43,322,033 cwt. cleaned rice.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

The results of the B. A. Examination of the Bombay University were announced yesterday. The Ellis scholarship and the DaJe of Edinburgh Fellowship have been awarded to Nilkant Sadashiv TaraJJav: the James Taylor Prize has been awarded to Kalkobad Eduljee Sanjana: the Bhau Daji Prize and the Wordsworth scholarship and prizehave been awarded to Gajanand Ganesh Pendse; the Narayen Vasudeo scholarship has been awarned dto Virmitra Bhimrao Divatia: the Cobden Club medal to Harischandra Crushnarao Koregaumker; and the Pearozshah Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy scholarship to Khodabhai Eduljee Punaghar. The following candidates have passed the examination:—

FIRST CLASS.

Sanjana, K Edalji	Watchmaker, B Cowasji
Nissim, Hannah	Bhide, M Vishna
Takakav, N Sadashiv	Penise, G Ganesh

SECOND CLASS.

Acharya, K Dayashankar	Wadia, N Jehangir
Bapat, S Vishnu	Kaji, H Lallubhai
Bhat, N Kalidas	Karve, R Dhonlo
Dastur, B Hormaj	Swaminarayan J C
Engineer, N Phirozsha	Dadachanji M Palanji
Erach, J Scrabji	Desai, H Amulakrai
Gamadia, S Naoroji	Deshpande, H Gururao
Gharda, H Dinshaji	Divatia, V Bhimrao
Ghaswalla, K Dinshah	Gokhale, V Janardan
Hajidaday, M Y G Husain	Hindia, C Dargaram
Joshi, P Vasudeo	Kelkar, S Vaman,
Jussawala, J Mehrwanji	Mahamadi C Ali
Kale, V Govind	Nanavati D Dayaybhai
Karkhanis, M Kashinath	Pendharkar, R Vishnu
Kinariwala, T Nagindas	Pocha, A Jamsedji
Lobo, Charles	Sathe, V Laxman
Mody, H Peroshaw	Vasavada, N Harilal
Moorjani, B Ratansing	Ajrekar, S Lakshman
Moses, Meyer	Daru, B Dayabhai
Munshi, K Mansukhlal	Desai, D Harkisondas
Nagrani, N Virumal	Dubash, F Edalji
Nanavatty, B Manockji	Kalghatgi, S Venkatesh
Navalkar, K Balerushna	Khare, M Narayan
Nirokhekar, D Lakshman	Mehta, M Vijbhucandas
Ogale, K Laxman	Paranjpe, B Bhagvant
Paruck, S Sorabji	Patel, I Purushottamdas
Patel, H Beramji	Wadia, D Nousherwan
Pitre, D Atmaram	Ashiaputra, N Vasudeo
Purani, P Harikrishna	Bhaya, B Rustomji
Rohekar, A Isaac	Cania, J Camaji
Savanur, R Sheshgirrao	Chenoy, N Bapaji
Shahani, N Ujamsing	Desai, M Bajubhai
Shahani, T Karamchand	Doctor, C Muganlal
Tarachand K Jamshedji	Hiranundani U Taruchand
Alur, V Bhimarao	Joshi, K Krishna
Bapat, P Mahadeo	Joshi, N Mahadev
Bhide, D Balvant	Joshi, V Ramchandra
Choksi, N Narottamdas	Kambli, S Totappa
Desai, K Balvantray	Kane, B Vaman
Desai, M Virprasad	Karanjavala, F Erachsha
Desai, M Vasanji	Korgaokar, H Krishnarao
Ghaswalla, D Adarji	Limboowalla, A Burjorji
Magdal, V Narsingrao	Mehta, M Jootha
Mehta, J Krishnalal	Modi, P Vardhaman
Mehta, R Vavabhai	Naik, K Dayalji
Patwardhan, R Wasudeo	Pradhan, A Laxuman
Pavri, N Pirojsh	Sabnis, S Ramchandra
Sane, G Govind	Thanavala, T Kilabhai

PASS.

Ashavaid, R Eduljee	Padke, V Vishnu
Ashtekar, S Keshv	Phansa, S Khanderao
Asundi, R Narayan	Puranik, B Gopal
Athani, N Gururao	Rane, M Balaji
Bengi, A K Jamaluddin	Shah, C Govardhandas
Barve, N Sakharam	Shah, G Pranjivandas
Bhandare, L Shivram	Shah, V Nagindas
Bhat, M Revashankar	Sohoni, G Vishnu
Bulchandani, L Tulsidas	Sataria, M Umabhai
Chinivalla, F Sorabji	Thosar, P Narayan
Chiplunkar, R Krishna	Tilak, A Vishvanath
Corleiro, Julius	Vaidekar, G L Lakshman
Dalal, S Shamji	Vakil, M Haribali
Dave, T Raitram	Bapat, V Balchandra
Desai, P Jasvantrai	Bhat, V Govardhandas
Deshpande, H Govind	Billimoria, N Rustomji
Dinkar, G Balwant	Commissariat, H Framji
Gothoskar, V Purushottam	Cooper, H Erachshaw
Gupte, G Anpaji	Daboulkar, V Narayan
Hingorani, D Nanikram	Dadachanji, B Meherwanji
Jatkar, D Damodar	Dalal, M Dalpatram
Joshi, H Dattatraya	Desai, I Jijibhai
Joshi, K Anandrao	Dhalla, K Nowroji
Joshi, R Bapaji	Gokhale, B Govind
Jusawala, H Sorabji	Kapadia, D Ratonji
Kalkar, K Krishna	Kelkar, S Parasharam
Karaka, F Jehangir	Kulkarni, N Parashottam
Karnik, R Ramchandra	Masina, P Mankji
Kembhavi, B Shrinivas	Modi, C Ambalal
Khan, G Hasan K K	Navalkar, V D Ramrao
Khopkar, S Ramkrishna	Shah, H Chanilal
Khote, T Eknath	Shaikh, A S Bahadur
Kob, S Bhimarao	Sohoni, V Sadashiv
Laga, C Gopal	Sudame, G Narayan
Lalwani, B Gianchand	Vaidya, J Narayan
Maru, H Kalyanraj	Vakil, N Nowroji
Master, T Chanirashankar	Anjaria, C Manishankar
Mirza, K Edalji	Antani, R Maganlal
Moolvi, M H A Bakhsh	Astekar, G Mathav
Muzamdar, M Sarvottam	Atre, L Nanaji
Nadkarni, S Gangadhar	Bahadurji, A Merwanji
Nanjangood, K Shriniwas	Bhat, P Mahanand
Pai, D Anandrao	Billimoria, D Kavasji
Palekar, N Raghunath	Billimoria, C Rattanji
Panthaky, S Framroze	Chaubal, K Trimbak
Paranjpe, G Atmaram	Chinoulgand, B Venkatesh
Parikh, C Chunilal	Cholkar, V Shankar
Parikh, S Bapalal	Dalal, K Pestonji
Patel, D Adarbhai	Dandekar, K Mahadeo
Quarzada, S M Nizamuddin	Dastur, R Kaikhosru
Pimpale, H Narayan	Dave, G Jekrishna
Punagar, K Edalji	Daver, S Limjibhai
Purohit, M Vaman	Desai, D Purshotamdas
Quanbrough, Isabel	Desai, F Sunderlal
Rajopadhye, G Ramchandra	Desai, G Ravishankar
Sabnis, S Ganesh	Desai, H Manekial
Sahiba, H Daisakhram	Desai, J Mancherji
Sayani, S Rahimtula	Desai, M Kansanji
Sethna, F Hormasji	Desai, S Nanalal
Shah, M Lakshmichand	Desai, S Gulabbhai
Sheth, D Narbheram	Desai, V Achyut
Sooi, A Rustomji	Divanji, R Motiram
Tamhane, R Annaji	Gaitr, D Gangadar
Thakar, H Jivatram	Gokhale, D R
Thakor, B Parmodray	Gokhale, Vinayak
Tilak, R Mukund	Hate, M Nanabhai
Tipnis, L Govind	Hospet, G Krishna
Utgikar, R Ganesh	Joshi, K Anant
Vakil, G Ardeshir	Kapadia, J Sundarji
Vanjari, S Mainaji	Karandikar, G Janardan
Wadekar, S Balkrishna	Katti, V Pandurang
Waikar, N Vishnu	Kerhalkar, R Vishnu
Desai, P Kirparam	Khory, M Naorosji
Dhamdhere, R Hari	Korlahalli, H Guracharya
Divatia, Y Gopatrai	Kothari, J Trikamji
Godkari, R Vinayak	Kulkarni, G Keshav
Gilgunchi, B Gurshidhappa	Kulkarni, S Balaji
Godbole, M Ramchandra	Kulkarni, S Shripad
Gore, A Keshav	Kulkarni, S Narayan
Jathar, Y Bhaskar	Karulkar, S Pandharinath
Kaikhare, N Sakharam	Lodia, D Hemandas
Mehta, A Mulchandbhai	Malkani, H Ghurbomal
Nagarkar, V Balwant	Malkani, K Lokumal
Nagarkar, D Ramchandra	Manker, P Anandrao
Nargundi, D Rumchandra	Marfatia, M Barjorji
Oza, B Lallubhai	Mehta, B Framji
Patankar, D Ganesh	Mehta, H Keshavram
Pathak, D Revashankar	Mehta, H Ghelabhai
Sathaye, V Vishnu	Mehta, L Motichand
Shreshthi, V Shivling	Merchand, G G Hoosain
Thaker, U Mayaram	Mistri, J Palanji
Tulpule, G Vishnu	Munsif, R Ghelabhai
Vaidya, P Vajeshankar	Muzumdar, M Vamanrao
Vaidya, V Ramchandra	Nanavati, B Adarji
Divekar, N Parashuram	Nanavati, P Pirosha
Gokhale, S Vinayak	Nargund, J Shrinivasrao
Joshi, A Ramchandra	Contavia, H Jatha
Oza, T Chhotamlal	Paudis, A Indiranand
Pendse, V Gangadhar	Padya, G Bapu'al
Potnis, R Vaman	Parasharami, D Keshav
Shah, C Motilal	Parvatikar, V Parvatrao
Shipchandle, E Abdulkader	Patel, M Jetha
Vohra, S Hariprasad	Pathakji B Virbhadra
Ajrekar, K Vishwanath	Patvardhan, G Ramchandra
Ambekar, N Balkrishna	Pednekar, V Ghanasham
Bhambhani, M Sukhramdas	Pradhan, B Ramchandra
Bhat, T Jeyshankar	Raje, K Appaji
Bidikar, M Anand	Ranade, A Rango
Bijlani, N Nawalari	Ranade, N Laxman
Dastur, F Hormasji	Samsi, V Anantrao
Dave, L Mahashankar	Sane, S Kashinath
Desai, D Chunilal	Sanghani, K Jagjiwan
Desai, K Narsilal	Sathaye, L Pandurang
Gandak, M Chhaganlal	Sathe, S Dahyalal
Gobole, S Kashinath	Shah, B Laxmichand
Irani, D Sorroshah	Sahane, R Yeshawant
Joshi, D Ramchandra	Shiveshwarkar, N Ghanasham
Karandikar, D Sakharam	Shukla, U Kalianji
Karandikar, N Dinkar	Sony, N Laxmichand
Kothamdi, G Ramji	Thatte, D Balvant
Kothare, R Pandurang	Thosar, S Narayan
Mahajan, B Narayan	Thosar, V Narayan
Majmudar, N Govindlal	Toriani, H Jaffer
Mehta, M Virchandra	Trivedi, C Shankarji
Nazekar, M Ragunath	Trivedi, R Kalidas
Paswardhan, P Gopal	Upponi, N Dattatraya
	Vohra, V Vajeshankar
	Yadav, K Nanaji

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our Nagpur correspondent writes:—The Government of India have now sanctioned the new arrangement under which the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer is to be split up. There will be a separate Agent and a separate Chief Engineer, the former assisted by a Secretary and three personal assistants. The chief Officers who will gain by this new regime are the District Officers of the different departments, as their maximum pay has been increased. A Works Manager in the Loco. Department is one of the features in the new proposal.

On the night of the 10th instant some robbers entered one of the huts in the health camp near Ambajhari, and robbed the occupants (Hindus) of jewels to the value of Rs. 200. On the following night two huts occupied by sonars took fire and were burnt to the ground. The occupants were saved, but the whole of their bedding boxes, etc., were destroyed. The fire was caused by hanging lamps, in the centre of the huts. A case of plague imported from Sitabaldi has also occurred in one of the huts in the same camp.

His Eminence the Apostolic Delegate of India and Ceylon will pay a flying visit to Nagpur and during his stay here will consecrate a Bishop for the Nagpur See. Rumours are rife that the names of Rev. Fathers E Bonaventure, Vicar-General; E. F. Coppel, Rector; and J. F. Foulex, Chaplain, have been sent in to the Vatican for the vacant See, and that there is every likelihood of the first named being selected.

During the past week there were several petty thefts in the evacuated locality of the Civil Station. On Saturday night, the 12th instant, one Parasram, a Marwari, was robbed of jewellery, worth Rs. 300, and hard cash to the extent of Rs. 250.

We are glad to find that our remarks regarding the overcrowding of health camps have received attention at the proper quarters. Steps have been taken to relieve the overcrowding of Aulabagh, and it was distinctly made known to the people that no plague patients should be brought into the health camp nor plague corpses burnt or buried near it.

The plague figures for the week ending the 17th instant show 535 cases and 481 deaths. The death-rate amongst the Mahomedans in Boriapura has been heavy. They will not evacuate their dwellings as they believe that those who die of this scourge will go to Heaven, and they say that this is what they are taught in the Koran. Dead rats have been found in the houses of some of the Parsis living near the Empress Mills. Plague is now raging at Kumarapura near the same mills and many Hindus have died there of the same disease.

The total number of deaths from plague in Nagpur from the 1st January last up to the 17th instant is 9,619.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Caledonia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Lindsay, Col. J. G.	Hansen, Mrs E
Milne, Capt. & Mrs C J R	Kraft, Mrs
Berry, Comdr. T.	Read, Mr A
Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. C.	Bush, Mrs and 2 children
Macneill, Mr and Mrs J H	Walker, Mr F H
Sloans, Mr Isaac	Hall, Miss E
Sandys, Major Mr and Mrs C M	Northaus, Mr W
Morris, Major and Mrs	Scott, Miss A
Watt, Major G A	Rothwell, Mr
Claridge, Mrs and infant	Bell, Miss
Morris, Mr J B	Barron, Miss J
Heyworth, Mr W and child	Castell, Mr E
Berriff, Miss	Rachman, Mr C E
Palmer, Mr and Mrs T	Derbridge, Mr and Mrs R and child
Manac, Miss	Sevestre, Mrs A
Fraser, Mrs	Poke, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Barrow, Sir E and Lady	Dredge Mrs and infant
Miss and Master	Packer, Mr F
Storey, Miss	Shuttleworth, Miss
Williams Mrs and infant	Taylor, Mr J
Proctor, Rev and Mrs	Payne, Mr C H
Brown, Mr G Reeves	Crawford, Mrs
Anderson Messrs W and T	Bromley, Mr J
Balstons, Mrs and 4 children	Watson Mr R
Weeks, Mr and Mrs	Price, Mr A
Cockburn, Mr T	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sullivan, Mr W T	Wilkinson Mrs
Bigge, Hon Mr Justice	Jamieson, Mrs & Child
Economo, Mr A A	Wilbraham, Mr H D
Murray, Mr P C	Scannell, Major H S
Pollexfen, Mr. Mrs. and Miss	Hulbert Mr J
Dodds, Mr. F. L.	McElroy Miss M
Seabrooke, L. G. T.	Wood, Mr & Mrs P C
Russell, Mr. C. C.	Drew, Capt Barry
Zalichi, Mr. N.	Cheyne, Capt A Y
Johnston, Capt. G. M.	Boyle, Mr R J
Ovens, Capt R M	Moor, Mr G F
Hubbart, Mr G H	Kinnaird, Mr W
Turner, Mr J M	Skinner, Mr J A C
Symons, Mr J S	Noris, Capt & Mrs T S
Graham, Mr & Mrs W	Brand, Major Hon T W
Alexander, Lady	Brand, Lady Catherine
Robertson, Mr & Mrs L	Seville, Mr T
Elliott, Mr R H	Arbuthnot, Major
Elliott, Hon Mrs	McGlashan, Mr J
Sheridan, Mr P C	Gordon, Mr W D
Walmsley, Mr H	Tragoin, Mr H
Birkett, Mr T L	Lewes, Mr J H
Walker, Mrs	Cox, Mr C S
Brown, Major E H	Ansted, Mr C
Bolton, Mrs	Powell, Mr L R
Thorpe, Mrs	Powell, Miss L N
Mathews, Mrs E A C	Heather, Miss H
Morgan, Mr and friend	Orr, Mr J
Brown, Rev & Mrs W Wilkie	Scott, Lt R
Ferguson, Mr M	Ansell, Mr C H C
Young, Capt & Mrs	Rock, Captain H S
Shaw, Mr F M	Whitchurch, Lt
	Lessant, Mr C G
	Hertz, Dr C H

FROM BRINDISI.

Graham, Mr D M	Peebles, Mr J H
Channer, Captain A T	Barneville, Mr J J
Stein, Mr N A	

FROM PORTSAID.

Jameson, Lt G A	Wetmore, Mr and Son
Agalasto, Mr and Mrs T	Geides, Mr

FOR KARACHI.

Jenkyns, Mr A K	Meadows, Mrs
Stephenson, Mr and Mrs T S	Garner, Mrs Anne
Burry, Miss Win	Robinson, Mr F E
Seeton, Mrs	OMeagher, Major J K
	McConaghy, Major A

FROM MARSEILLES TO SYDNEY.

Atkinson, Jowett, Mr J	Bottomley, Mr
White, Mr C H	Butterfield, Mr

The "Anglo-Russian is responsible for the following:—Russian Religion and Petroleum! A few months ago the Government of the Czar offered for sale some petroleum fields in the Caucasus. These were purchased by the Messrs. Rothschild, the houses in France, Austria and Germany combining for the purpose. Rival bidders, however, raised an objection to the legality of the sale on the grounds that the purchasers were Jews, and the mines were situated in a part of the country in which Jews are not allowed to hold property. The defence of the Rothschilds was that as a firm they were neither Jew nor Gentile, but impersonal. However, after the case had been carried through all the Russian courts, the Senate has decided that the Rothschilds cannot retain this property in the Caucasus on account of their religion. The mines, therefore, will again be put up to sale, and will probably go either to the Standard Oil Company or the German syndicate controlled by the Deutsch Bank and Bleichroeders' Bank. One is curious to know what will the Russian Government do if the new Christian purchasers appoint a Jew to manage the property, and what means are available to establish their true Christian orthodoxy—must they be Trinitarians, or may they be Unitarians, or Catholics or Protestants, of the Established Church, or of Nonconformist bodies, &c.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

The following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending His Excellency the Governor's Levee on the 22nd Instant.

Mr D P Shroff	Mr Noordin Ibrahim Noordin
Major Dysorr I M S	H H The Aga Khan
Mr K B Sethna	Mr C A Russ
Mr N Medley	Mr S K N Kabraji
Rev T Hill	Mr Hugh Monie
Mr T J Laljee	Mr K W Bhat
Mr Tribhuvandas Vurjevandas	Mr J D Da Almeida
Mr R D Sethna	Mr R D N Wadia
Mr P N Wadia	Major T A Savage V D B
Mr Goverdhandas Khatian	V R
Mr A P I Langhorne	Mr T M Kajiji
Mr Fazalbhoy J Laljee	Mr K B Shroff
Captain R Muter R E	Revd H Foote
Mr V S Aloyar	Major S T Childe, I M S
Mr J R Martin	Kumar Shri Samatsinghji
Mr P L Knight	Mr Acworth
Mr Cawasjee Hormusjee	Mr L Logan
Mr Goverdhandas Gocul das Tezpal	Mr D D Davar
Mr A R Bonus	Mr Shaikh Mohamed Insfahani
Mr A A Booker	Mr J Adams
Mr K B Mansaram Naik	Mr R Allana
Mr R Mansaram Naik	Captain W S Goodrid g C I E
Mr N M Marshall	Mr Watson
Mr J Humphrey	Dr D A Turkhud
Mr Bhogilal Veerchand	Mr H B Shoubridge
isuban ant A W Daldy	Mr Alfred Mull
Mr H. Holmes	

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

NEW LIGHTS FOR OLD.

All who are following the course pursued by investigators of the wonders of radium must have been impressed by the thought that in the conversion of radium into helium is a realisation in a way of some of the dreams of the alchemistes. The analogy is not perfect, but there is sufficient similarity to make it certain that had Sir William Ramsay lived in mediæval days he would have had the whole of the civilised world at his feet; and in the end would probably have finished up by being burnt at the stake as a sorcerer. He has brought us nearer to the transamutation of one element into another than any man has done before. Not that he is the first to have credit for such a performance. There is a whole literature of alchemy—thousands of volumes of it scattered about Europe. And in most of the treatises will be found the assurance that the author, after life-long trial, succeeded in converting lead into gold. But there never has been a clear exposition of the means alleged to have been employed. Each "discoverer" was too considerate for the currency to give away a secret which would render gold valueless. The history of alchemy includes the story of some of the greatest villains that ever lived. In it, too, are comprehended chance discoveries which have been of inestimable benefit to the world.

ALCHEMY'S EPITAPH.

The noblest epitaph on alchemy was written by Bacon, whose illustrious namesake, Roger Bacon, was perhaps the brightest figure in the whole army of visionaries. "The pursuit of alchemy is dead," wrote the great philosopher. Yet surely to alchemy this right is due—that it may truly be compared to the husbandman whereof Æsop makes the fable, that when he died, told his sons that he had left unto them a great mass of gold buried underground in his vineyard, but did not remember the particular place where it was hidden; who, when they had with spades turned up all the vineyard, gold, indeed, they found none; but had, by reason of their stirring and digging the mould among the roots of their vines a great vintage the year following: so the painful search and stir of alchymists to make gold, hath brought to light a great number of good and fruitful experiments, as well for the disclosing of nature, as the use of man's life. Francis Bacon, in spite of his clear interpretation of the purposes—and the futility—of alchemy, was himself not immune from the superstition of his age.

THE ANCIENT MODERN.

Your candid genius of to-day confesses how deeply indebted he is to antiquity for his knowledge. We need not be reminded that the new turbine steamer which is to revolutionise ocean travel had its forerunner in a toy made by Hero, a pupil of Ctesibius, who himself devised the force-pump and innumerable hydraulic and pneumatic devices; that the hot-air engine was also constructed by this same Hero—all this two thousand years ago. Archimedes by way of recreation more than serious pursuit, invented burning mirrors which is stopped but one step short of being a telescope. He more than two thousand years ago, solved the problem of specific gravity, declared the earth round, and propounded the "Copernican" astronomical system seventeen hundred years before Copernicus was born.

MERIT AND MADNESS.

Not the maddest of the alchemists failed to contribute to the accepted knowledge of to-day. Some of their discoveries were of importance. Geber stumbled, during his quest for the impossible, upon corrosive sublimate, red oxide of mercury, nitric acid and nitrate of silver. Roger Bacon failed to locate the philosopher's stone, but he discovered gunpowder, and invented the magnifying glass. In the same pursuit Van Helmont ascertained the property of gas; while Paracelsus, maddest and wisest of them in intervals when he was not describing his process for creating life by elements of his own compounding gave us medicinal properties of supreme value. But on the other side of the account is a heavy score. Having ruined themselves, the alchemists managed to ruin all with whom they came in contact, from kings and princes to the humblest confiding ones. Gilles de Rays who had wasted a princely fortune, sought to renew his patrimony by sacrifices to the devil, and of the hundred children he murdered, several were traced to this end.

TRANSMUTING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

It is generally believed that Edward II. employed Raymond Lalli to transmute lead into gold for him. Six millions is the sum mentioned as his profit from the transaction. A likelier explanation is that the soothsayer had an eye for fiscal possibilities, and raised the sum for his royal patron by a tax on wool. Henry IV. feared and disliked alchemists and passed the shortest Act on record, prohibiting their "multiplying gold and silver." This Henry VI. carefully undid, by an Act which repealed its predecessors and authorised alchemists to work in this behalf with a view to procuring gold for the payment of all public and private debts. European sovereigns were guilty in the same way: so, too, were the Oriental from almost the earliest days of which we have record. The alchemist, indeed, claimed Moses as one of the high priests of his craft. And the faith is not dead. In China, Hindostan, Persia, Tartary, Egypt, and Arabia, here and there are descendants of the men whose calling Bacon pronounced extinct.

WOMAN'S SOVEREIGNTY.

The vast majority of woman in England do not want the Franchise, so experts aver. Be that as it may, women are advancing with rapid strides towards the very forefront of public and business life. It is a sign of the times that the appearance of the first lady Barrister at the French Bar synchronise with the appeal of an English lady to the Lord Chancellor for the right to be called to the English Bar. At the same time, too, we hear from an Oxford Professor that the only objection to be urged against the presence of lady students at lectures for men is that that indispensable horror, the picture hat, renders it essential to relegate its wearers to the back of the lecture hall. That will mean either the withdrawal of lady students, or the abolition of landscapes in millinery. But, after all, while women are making such substantial progress, their position to-day is in many respects inferior to that which they occupied before the blessed word emancipation was spoken.

THE RULE OF A VANISHED HAND.

It is too much to expect the fair sex to trouble its pretty head with history, or there would be greater anxiety than at present exists to press forward in the race. For there is really only here and there a position of responsibility which women have not held. A memorable case was tried in the King's Bench in the eighteenth century, to decide whether or not a woman only Sarah Bly, might act as sexton for the parish of St. Botolph, in the City of London. She had been elected by 109 male votes and 40 female votes against the 174 male and 122 female votes of her male rival. The ungallant male aspirant to the office asserted that his fair opponent could not legally act in the office: hence the trial.

A STRIKING JUDGMENT.

Public opinion at the time, though favourable to the charming Sally Bly, was against her sex in general, so that the Lord Chief's pronouncement was the more significant. "I am clearly of opinion, he said, "that a woman may be sexton of a parish. Women have held much higher offices, and indeed, almost all offices of the kingdom as Queen, Marshal, Great Chamberlain, Great Constable, Champion of England, Commissioner of Sewers, keeper of a prison, and returning officer for members of parliament. Moreover, it would be strange if a woman may fill the office and yet be disqualified to vote for it." Then followed a statement which does not appear to be borne out by history. "The election of members of Parliament and of coroners stands on special grounds. No woman has ever sat in Parliament or voted for members of Parliament, and we must presume that when the franchise was first created, it was confined to the male sex. But no such reason exists as to the office of Now, according to Gurdon, ladies of quality sat in the Council with the Saxon Witas, deliberated and signed the decrease along with the King, bishops and nobles. In the time of Henry III. and Edward I. four abbesses were summoned to Parliament; while in the Parliaments of Edward III. there were represented in Parliament by their proxies the Countesses of Norfold Ormoad, March, Pembroke, Oxford, and Athole.

A GROWING ARMY.

Although their status has been somewhat affected by recent legislation, women are eligible for factory and sanitary inspectorships and many posts under the Civil Service. There are seven women factory Inspectors and three boarding-house inspectors. The Board of Education employs fifteen women in its departments. Whitehall sixteen as clerks. The G. P. O. pays tribute to the efficiency of the sex by making four women lady superintendent: the London County Council finds their work good enough to employ seven score of them at Spring-gardens. Miss Ormerod has many disciples, and yearly the number of women engaged in scientific research increases. Libraries and museums have their female librarians and curators: the Irish Board of Agriculture has its lady specialists; a dozen parishes have lady churchwardens.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

MARK TWAIN, who is spending the winter in Italy contemplates a visit to England when the summer comes. By that time he hopes to be thoroughly well, for he has already improved in health as a result o' the change from America to Italy.

A volume of theological essays by Cambridge scholars is appearing through Messrs. Macmillan. It has been written by well-known men who are in close touch with Cambridge life and thought. Its value, indeed, will be that it represents the Cambridge view concerning some of the greater questions of theology which are attracting attention at the present time.

The late Dr. Birkbeck Hill wrote a delightful series of letters to his grand-children, and a selection of them is to be published. The volume has been arranged by his daughter, Mrs. C. G. Crump, and will be published by Messrs. Brown, Langham and Co. It should be pleasant reading, if only as an example of the diversions of a man of letters who did much strenuous and valuable work in his day.

A volume of lyrics is by Messrs. Macmillan under the title The Divine Vision. It is by a poet connected with the new Irish school of literature, who signs himself Æ. It may be called a rendering in metre of some of the Gaelic legends of Ireland. Its author is already known for work of a somewhat similar kind.

Dr. Warre, the head master of Eton, has edited for Mr. Murray a diary which gives an interesting picture of life at the college in 1829-30. The diary was kept in Greek by a pupil, Thomas Kynaston Selwyn, who was related to the well-known Bishop of Lichfield. He describes the sports and pastimes of the Eton boy seventy years ago, and has something to say about the teaching too. Besides translating the Greek Dr. Warre has added some explanatory notes.

The Corporation of the Sons of Clergy is the oldest society connected with the Church of England. Both the annual sermon and the annual feast date from the time of the Common wealth. The 250th anniversary of the first known sermon, delivered in 1655, will be celebrated in May 1904. This circumstance has suggested the need for a history of the society, and Mr. E. H. Pearce has written one. He bases it upon the official archives, which are very complete. Mr. Murray will publish the book.

Mrs. Ernest Hart will, at the end of the year, take over and edit the little monthly magazine which hitherto has been called "The House." She is to rechristen it. The House Beautiful and the Home, and it will be developed as a journal for those who design, beautify, and inhabit houses. Mrs. Hart has given much attention to home industries, especially on their artistic side. In her hands the mission of the periodical will be to furnish expert information on all that contributes to make the house beautiful and the home happy.

Some political problems of Indian defence are discussed in a book by Mr. Valentine Chirol which Mr. Murray is just publishing. It has grown out of a series of letters which he wrote to the "Times," following a tour that he made last year in Persia and the region of the Persian Gulf. The book is dedicated to Lord Curzon the Viceroy of India, to whose writings on Persia and Asia Mr. Chirol pays tribute. He recalls also Lord Curzon's remark in his last Budget speech, that India is gradually being drawn into the vortex of the world's politics.

To call a new series of volume the Saracen's Head Library is certainly to give it a picturesque name. A series so entitled is to be published by Mr. E. E. Speight and Mr. R. H. Warnole, of Teignmouth. It will consist chiefly of reprints of works that are already famous, or which though forgotten, are worthy of reproduction on account of their literary charm and human interest. The books are to be sumptuous in form, and in every case the number of copies will be limited. A beginning is being made with reprints of two old books of travel by Richard Jobson and Thomas Coryat.

Mr. Innes Shand's volume on Old Time Travel as compared with travel to-day, will appear at once. He says:—Memory is responsible for these recollections as I never kept a diary or made a note. It is my good fortune that my friend, Mr. Hallam Murray, had filled portfolios with his fascinating water-colour drawings in going over much the same ground, and I hope the public may be as grateful for the selections from them as is the author of the travel notes. One of Mr. Hallam Murray's drawings is given in colours as a frontispiece.

The stir made by an anonymous book entitled The Martyrdom of an Empress will be remebered. It referred to the late Empress of Austria, and a companion volume on the Emperor Francis Joseph is now appearing from the same pen. Who the writer is remains something of a mystery, though a portrait of her has appeared—like her books, anonymously—in a New York weekly. She takes the historical portions of the Emperor Francis Joseph's career as a framework for the portrayal of his private life. The title of the book is A Keystone of Empire, the reference being to the Emperor's place in the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

The popularity of bridge is being proved even in the book world. The orders for Badsworth's book on the game, which Messrs. Putnam are publishing, have been so large that its publication has had to be delayed. Badsworth says that bridge was introduced into this country by an accident. In 1894 Lord Brougham, on returning from the south of France, was dealing in a game of whist at the Portland Club, and instead of turning up the lass card deliberately placed its face downwards on his packet. He explained apologetically to his partner that he thought he was playing bridge, whereupon several players asked what bridge was. He explained the game, and it was played.

Mr. George Allen will publish in the spring a series of essays under the title Ideals of Science and Faith. The writers include Sir Oliver Lodge, Professor Muirhed, Professor Patrick Geddes, Mr. Wilfrid Ward, and other well-known people. Mr. J. E. Hand edits the book, which will take up the following position:—On all hands is a growing recognition that the ideals common to both religion and science are not only numerous but are, indeed the very ideals for which the nobler spirits on both sides care most. To define the ideals of the sciences, their correspondence with those of faith, and their application to life, is the object of the various contributors.

Canon Beeching is writing an introduction to an edition of the Confessions of St. Augustine, which will appear in the Red Letter Library.—The five hundred copies forming the illustrated edition of Dod's Peerage have already been nearly all subscribed for. In many cases the portraits of peers and peeresses show them in their Coronation robes. Two books with coloured plates, which Messrs. Methuen were publishing came to grief in the fire at Messrs. Leighton's bindery the other day—namely, Aiken's National Sports and Dr. Budge's Gods of the Egyptians.—Mr. Brimley Johnson is about to publish a volume on Dr. Nares, who was Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford from 1813 to 1841. It is by the Rev. Cecil White.—Mr. Elliot Stock announces one more book dealing with the authorship of the Junius Letters. The author of it signs himself Vicarius.—Professor Granville Browne contributes an introduction to a book on the life and teachings of Abbas Effendi, the Persian prophet, which Messrs. Putnam are publishing.—Mr. Cunningham Graham dedicates his life of Hernando de Soto, which Mr. Heinemann is publishing, to Mr. W. H. Hudson, the naturalist.

Charles Lamb, himself for the best part of his life a clerk of the East India House advised all young writers to stick to their business if they were lucky enough to have one, and to cultivate the muse as a parergon. Stick to the bank, said he, and the bank will stick to you. Well, there's no rule so golden but that there may be an unforeseen exception, and Mr. Kenneth Grahame, an essayist and writer for children, whom the critical Lamb himself would not have disdained to call brother, by sticking to that most respectable of all banks, the Bank of England, came almost by his death. For he, it was in his office in Threadneedle-street at whom a supposed maniac this week emptied several barrels of a revolver. Happily, Mr. Grahame was unharmed, and all people, including his many grateful readers, hopeful of good things to come, cordially congratulate him on his escape.

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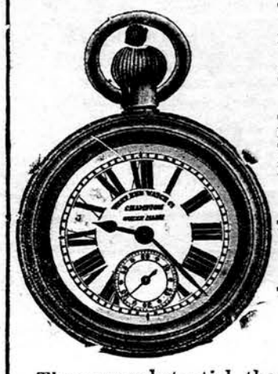

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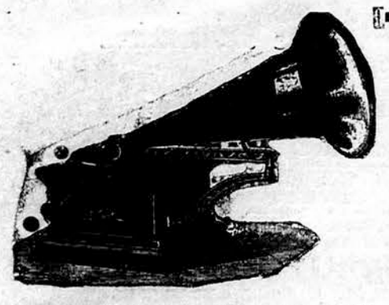

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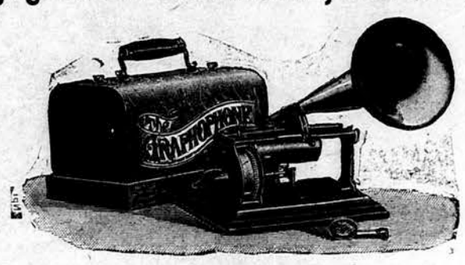

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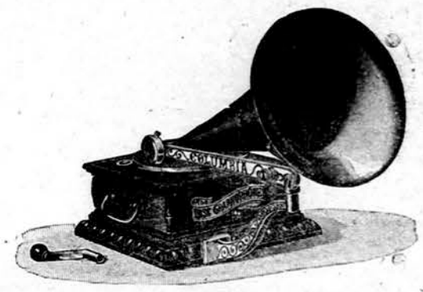

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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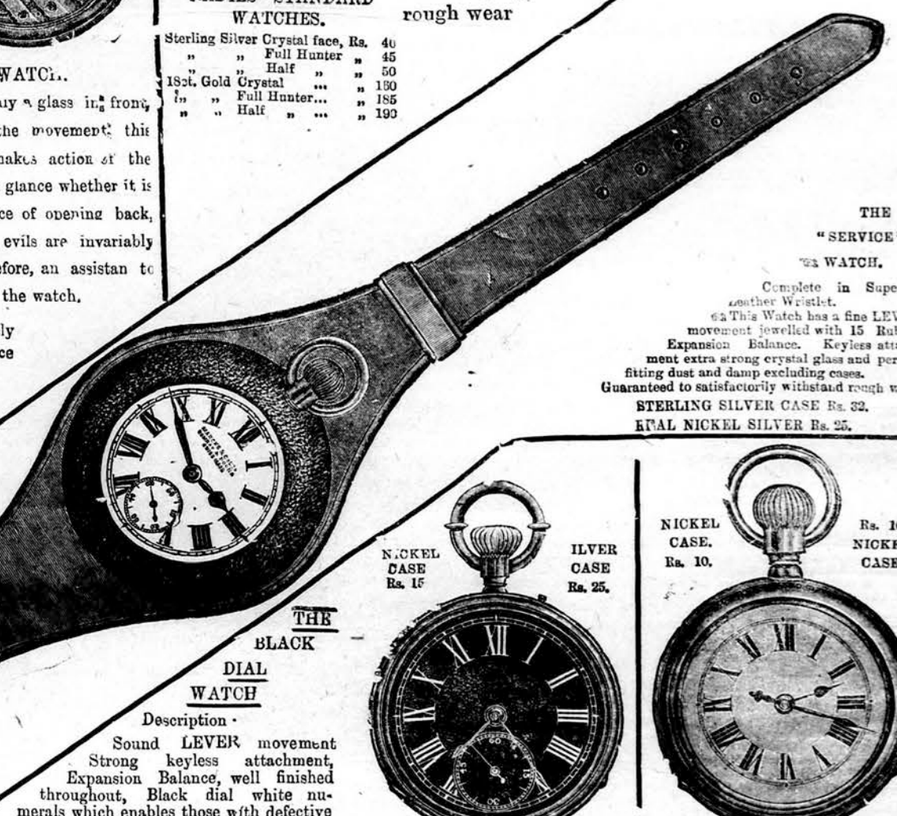

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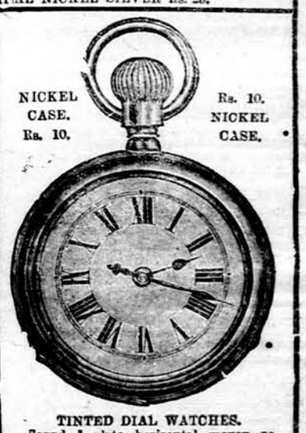

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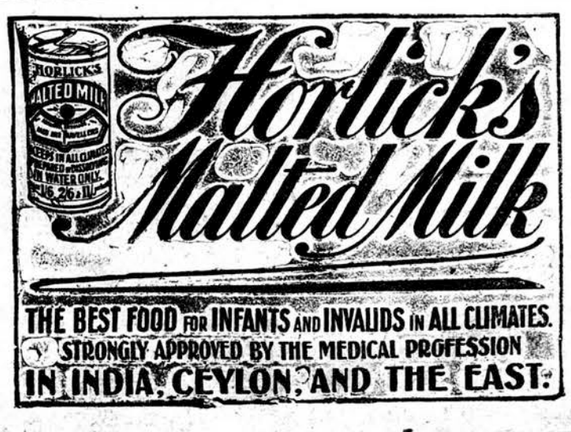
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